

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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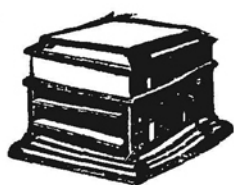
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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921.

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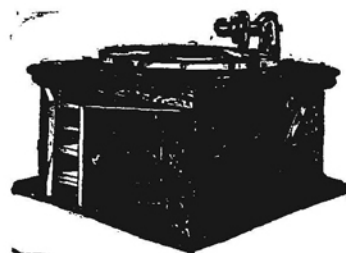
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VOL. CXL No. 2820.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921.

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Enclosed with this issue:

"Telegraphic Supplement."

"Weekly Share Supplement."

"The Municipal Gazette" will not in future be enclosed in the "North-China Herald," as so much of it consists of standing matter and advertisements of no interest outside Shanghai. A new feature, "News from the Municipal Gazette," begins in this issue, which will contain everything of interest and importance that appears in the "Municipal Gazette."

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

THE REQUEST FOR TARIFF REVISION

Aug. 20.

THE Eastern News Agency communicated a telegram a few days ago to the effect that China's request for further revision of her tariff had been referred Home by the foreign Ministers and not all of them had yet received an answer: at the same time, it was added, several of the Powers were disposed to consent to revision in principle. This message is obviously incorrect in one point. There can be no question of the Powers being disposed to consent in principle, inasmuch as they definitely undertook to consider a further revision two years later when they ratified the revised tariff in 1919, which brought the Customs dues up to an effective five per cent. This undertaking was given on the ground of the alteration of values which, the Chinese Government argued, was likely to be brought about by the war, the then revision having been based upon the average values from 1912 to 1916. But there is a distinction between considering the revision of a tariff and accepting it when considered, which it should not be beyond the ingenuity of diplomacy to draw; and there is a further distinction which it needs no diplomat to perceive, namely, that it is in no sense China which asks for revision of the tariff but only Peking. And everybody is agreed as to the madness of giving Peking any

more money to play with uncontrolled.

The tariff at present in force is the result of discussions that lasted throughout the whole of 1918. The first six months of that year were spent upon the actual details of the tariff; the second six months in persuading Japan to withdraw the objections raised by her delegates to every provision which they fancied might cause any inconvenience to their country's trade. Eventually on January 2 of 1919 it was announced that the revised tariff had been submitted to the Powers for ratification and in due course it came into force. The value of the revision to Peking is, we believe, in the neighbourhood of Tls. 3,000,000 annually. Certainly that is no very great sum, from the standpoint of State revenues, but it is enough, when taken in conjunction with other pickings that have come in Peking's way during recent years, to make one wonder what has become of it. For example, there have been increases in Customs revenue independently of increased tariff; Boxer Indemnity money, cancelled altogether as regards some Powers and suspended from payment for five years by others; the profit derivable from high exchange; and latterly and still continuing, several million dollars filched from the starving people of north China, for whose supposed benefit the Diplomatic Body had been weak enough to assent to the imposition of what were humorously called famine surtaxes. Against all this unexpected wealth all the practical evidence we see of government is a series of lootings by unpaid soldiers and not a penny forthcoming in compensation; a series of strikes by unpaid professors and teachers; and Peking borrowing a few thousands here and a few thousands there from week to week to enable it just to carry on. It is an edifying spectacle.

In face of such a record, no undertaking thoughtlessly given two years ago should be held to

compel the Powers to pour more money into Peking's bottomless pit without the most serious reflexion. Furthermore, this is a case in which the foreign and Chinese business communities have a right to ask for the fullest possible publicity. There is reason to believe that certain merchants in Shanghai have been asked for their opinion by their Minister, but in such wise that they are more or less bound to confidence. But all merchants have a right to know what the nature of that inquiry was and, incidentally, whether it was addressed in time enough to make any practical difference to the Diplomatic Body's disposition. We cannot forget that that Body took it upon itself to consent to the famine surtax without any inquiry of the mercantile community's opinion: and in this connexion we may quote a report, not ill founded, that it has been suggested that the present question of tariff revision might be disposed of, without the bother of long discussion, by clapping on a surtax of another one-and-a-quarter per cent. In all conscience, if there is to be any more talk of surtaxes, it must be in the direction of cutting them off, not of adding to them. The case as regards tariff revision in a nutshell is this. If there were the faintest chance of the extra revenue going to the benefit of the Chinese people, well and good. But there is not. Whatever money Peking can get, it will squander. The foreign and Chinese communities are thus exposed to paying more for imported goods for the sole personal benefit of a minority masquerading as a Government, who have already misappropriated millions to the great inconvenience of the nation. Why in the name of all that is monstrous should they?

CANTON, Aug. 23.—The Canton Government is not sending delegates to the Pacific Conference unless the Government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is recognized.—Reuter.

RESERVATIONS ON THE PACIFIC

Aug. 22.

PRONOUNCEMENTS of views on the Pacific and Disarmament Conferences reach us to-day through Renter from Viscount Uchida and from Viscount Kato—on the heels of many similar utterances, from Mr. Hara the Premier, from Marquis Okuma, from the Japanese Society for the Propagation of the League of Nations, or some such name, from the Young Japanese Liberals and so forth. We do not suggest that they are deliberately meant to produce the idea that all parties are at one as to Japan's attitude to the Washington conferences, but that is certainly the result achieved. For they all tell exactly the same tale in slightly different words: no one more anxious than Japan for the peace of all the world and the *apaisement* of the Far East; no one more ready to enter into discussion of how this may be attained with the frankest spirit and the readiest will to sacrifice private interests; but of course there can be no talking about *faits accomplis*, Yap, for example, and Shantung; and there must be a clear understanding first what lines the conference is to follow. Now in the first place Yap and Shantung and the Twenty-one Demands are not *faits accomplis*, for America violently disputes the one and China the other and neither of these countries signed the Versailles Treaty. But the point of this note is regret that Japanese politicians do not yet perceive how much harm they do their country and how greatly they add to the mistrust with which they have got themselves regarded abroad by insincere professions of frankness towards the conference immediately made valueless by reservations on the very points whereon the conference might achieve some useful result. Apply the same sort of spirit to the disarmament question and that too becomes a farce; for every country might argue that every penny voted for its army and navy was a *fait accompli* about which there could be no discussion. President Harding's proposal was born amid many bright hopes and opened a way to the most solid work for the peace of the world that any scheme has

offered since the late Tsar Nicholas invited the world to the first Hague Conference. But already one begins to fear that the same evil spirit that wrecked Tsar Nicholas's dream has doomed President Harding's to sterility.

IS LABOUR FIT TO RULE?

(Contributed)

Aug. 22.

SOME time ago Mr. Thomas published a book in which he explains the changes which will take place when we have a Labour Government in Britain. It looks at the present time, however, as though it will be a long time before the Labour Party obtains a majority in Parliament. The events of the past few months have caused numbers of people (including trade unionists) who hitherto were sympathetic towards the Labour movement, to regard it with feelings of suspicion. They think, and with a good deal of reason, that the unions have been captured by a minority of extremists who are bent on using them for political ends. The great majority of the members of the unions have shown during the past few years a lack of interest in the proceedings of the various lodge meetings. The consequence of this is that the noisy element have succeeded in gaining a power quite out of proportion to their numerical strength. The leaders have often been blamed for the actions of the men they are supposed to represent, but one must remember that they are only human and having gained a high position in the Labour world are not keen on being ousted from their place. In too many cases they have been driven by the minority into acts which their own judgement must have told them were against the best interests of unionism.

Charges have been brought against the leaders that they were receiving bribes from the Russian Soviet Government. Such accusations are doubtless in most cases without foundation, but the fact remains that Russian gold has found its way into the pockets of the agitating element in the unions. It has been stated on good authority that even while the Bolshevik representatives in

London were engaged upon a trade agreement with the British Government the Soviet in Moscow was secretly sending large sums of money to Britain for the purpose of fermenting trouble between Capital and Labour with the final object of bringing about a revolution in the country. Now these things being so, is it any wonder that a large number of working men should fight shy of voting for a Labour candidate in a parliamentary election, feeling that, should this party obtain a majority in the House, the extremists would in all probability force the representatives into carrying out measures that would upset the present British Constitution, wreck the Empire and bring the country into line with chaotic Russia?

Again, many of the recent acts of the Labour unions have clearly demonstrated that neither the leaders nor the rank and file have any idea of the principles of economics as they affect international trade. It is quite obvious that they do not realize that a country's commercial prosperity depends largely on its foreign markets and these can only be secured by producing goods at a price that makes it possible to undersell competitors. No leather-lunged oratory about the international comradeship of the workers can alter the fact and any relaxation of the methods which tend to produce cheaper goods than our foreign competitors will mean the doom of Britain's overseas trade and at the same time will bring unalterable want and misery to the working classes themselves.

Judging by the deplorable results of experiments in government control and government ownership that we have already been treated to, the nationalization of industries would result in national bankruptcy in a very short time. Yet the Labourites continue to argue as though nationalization would bring about an industrial millennium. Any sober-minded, thinking man can easily realize what it eventually would bring about and that is commercial chaos. While the Labour Party through its official spokesmen continues to demand this variety of socialization and while it allows the Bolshevik element to dictate its policy, it is certainly unfitted to rule Great Britain, and the in-

herent conservative leanings of the large proportion of the populace will see to it that until trade unionism reforms its own house it shall not have the opportunity to inflict its quacks and nostrums on the country.

THE MOKANSHAN LAUNCH SCANDAL

Aug. 23.

FREQUENT references have been made recently to the scandalous irregularity of the Shanghai-Hangchow - Ningpo Railway launch service to Mokanshan which culminated last week in total breakdown with no promise of when it would be renewed. The matter is extremely serious for the people on the mountain, of whom, as the Association's report printed yesterday shows, there are over 1,200 this year. Many are already wanting to come down. This week the general exodus begins and even if both the Wukong and the Comet (the latter is a tippety little boat with small accommodation and slow) were available, they would be inadequate to the traffic. But there is a wider interest in the culpable inefficiency of the service which should appeal to the many modern Chinese who continually assert that they can manage things as well as Westerners and to foreigners who will simply point to the Mokanshan launch service as another proof that they cannot. For all reasons, therefore, we give the essential points of a letter which sets out the whole story with force and accuracy. We have italicized some facts which specially deserve notice.

Mokanshan, Aug. 20.—All during August the launch service advertised by the S. H. and N. Railway has broken down frequently, necessitating the use of a small substitute launch, complaints of the overcrowding of which are frequent. "Polyphemus," in his letter which you published a fortnight ago, really understated the gravity of the incident which occurred the night that he came up. That night thirty people were compelled to stay all night in two small rooms at the rest house owing to the Railway not providing chairs.

(** The rest house is only so in name. It is neither big enough nor provides any accommodation for people to stay the night.—Ed.)

Yesterday I went down to the Railway Office to see what could be done in the way of transportation for my wife's brother to come up here on Sunday and go down

on Wednesday. I found the launch not running and the local Railway Agent could give me no information, as he said that the previous day he had sent three telegrams down to Hangchow and had had no reply. *On being asked if he could provide a native boat as advertised in their booklet, he said that there were none available.*

The only formal excuse that we can get here seems to be "typhoon." Last week in the middle of the week the launch did not come up for two or possibly three days, alleging typhoon, *although private launches came through without difficulty as the days were bright and fine.* My wife came up on Wednesday on a private launch I secured for her and was asked, and of course did, bring passengers whom the Railway had allowed to buy through tickets to Mokanshan, although the Railway launch was tied up alongside the jetty at Konzenchiao.

As it is, hundreds of people up here are practically prisoners.

Yesterday afternoon, finding that I could get no information here, I telegraphed to the Traffic Manager at North Station, asking him if he could guarantee me launch service up on Sunday and down on Wednesday, and I received the following in reply: "Received your wire sorry no launch available, until some time next week. Railway agent will hire native boat if you prefer but Railway not responsible owing to coming typhoon." Why it should be necessary for the Railway Agent "to hire a native boat" when according to the book that they issue *native boats are supposed to be available for passengers at any time* is not exactly clear, except that this branch of the transportation is also probably neglected.

At no time in the last five seasons that I have been coming up here has the situation seemed so grave, or has the service been so bad. The Association Transportation Committee with its very small budget always managed to keep things moving, albeit sometimes slowly, and there would have been yelps of rage in your correspondence columns had anything like the present situation occurred under their management. The Railway Company have money and facilities for carrying this service on, and it simply shows the rottenness and ineptitude of Chinese management that they do not do so. The only element of humour seems to have been that when the Railway launch was returning to Konzenchiao with the party of "distinguished officials" both foreign and Chinese who had been up to attend the opening of the Railway Hotel, it broke down. We don't know that this was true, but we fervently hope so.

The statement by the assistant traffic manager of the S.H.N.R., which we published on Saturday certainly shows that eleventh-hour efforts have been made to get another launch—no matter

even if it should cost the Railway the enormous sum of thirty dollars a day—and to-day's news is that one should be running to-morrow. But this is simply locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. Internal combustion engines being what they are, it has been obvious for some weeks past that a complete breakdown, necessitating several days in the repairing shop, must come sooner or later. Why wait till it does come to look for another boat? All excuses about the typhoon, are nonsense, not to say an impertinence. Apart from the facts given by our correspondent of other boats running while the Wukong was tied up, there were typhoons last year and she ran well enough in spite of them.

But last year the Wukong was new. She is, or was, an excellent boat with engines second to none: and, being new, she gave excellent service all through the summer. One is curious to know what became of her afterwards, for the most perfect machinery needs periodical overhauling. May one conjecture that, as soon as the Mokanshan season was over, she was tied up for the winter in some corner of Konzenchiao, perhaps with a cast-off quilt of the laodah's baby thrown over the engine, and then forgotten until next season arrived, when a little oil would be scattered over the engine, the floor and seats would be smeared over with the eternal mop of China, and off she would be sent to do what she might between the Fates and man's neglect? As we have said, conjecture. But with the same sort of thing happening every day, the same story, *mutatis mutandis*, repeated *ad nauseam* in the letters of every up-country correspondent, is it so very unlikely?

MORE ABOUT THE EXCHANGES

Aug. 24.

No excuse is necessary for a further reference to the exchanges, which are still coming up like mushrooms in Shanghai, and show a tendency to spread to other parts of the country. So long as they did not interfere with the legitimate commerce of the community, they could be regarded with some measure of

tolerance, always, however, mingled with apprehension that sooner or later they would have an upsetting effect on trade. But they are, to-day, exercising a decidedly serious effect upon the life of the port in one principal direction, and so pronounced is it that we must hope that the alarm caused in Peking by these exchanges will lead to action by the foreign authorities to curb them wholesale. Peking is said to have declared certain of them illegal and is also reported to be moving the Consular Body to have them suppressed, but in the light of one subsequent event there will be found many to doubt the sincerity of this move. For an exchange is in process of organization for the purpose of dealing in Domestic Bonds, and the Government has guaranteed six per cent. on the capital for three years to come. Probably there is need of some such institution, not only for Bonds but for dealings in Chinese stocks generally, but the impression is inevitable that its inauguration will encourage rather than otherwise this exchange habit. So until definite news of action against all institutions, except where they are proved genuine up to the hilt, it will generally be assumed that the evil goes its gay way.

The present effect of this peculiar form of boom, which concerns us most at the moment, is to be seen in the price of property, which is being forced up to limits higher even than those caused by the recently-arisen activity in the land market. Blocks of property, including the shops and hong's thereupon, are being bought up, structural alterations are in progress on the buildings to convert them into large offices and halls suitable for the operations which proceed on an exchange, and not only are the old occupants turned out, in itself an evil, but the prices paid are utterly disproportionate to actual value. Recent cases have occurred in which property has gone up fifty per cent. in price within a fortnight's time, simply because it was required for an exchange. True, these exchanges are more and more seeking the French Concession—alarmed, it is said, over the possibility of action by the Consular Body—but if shopkeepers and the occupants of hong's there are thus evicted, they will of necessity crowd into some other quarter, probably the

Settlement, to find new premises. Another vicious circle is thus set going, the opportunity to raise rents all round is offered, and all the old train of evils recommences.

If it were a permanent new feature of the business life of the Settlement, there might be some toleration for this state of affairs. There is no good reason why Shanghai should not be the commercial hub of China, with a free market for produce and manufactures which properly conducted exchanges afford. But these exchanges at work here bear little or no resemblance to the genuine article, as it is known in Europe, they are for the most part mere gambling organizations and only in a few instances is any of the produce in which operations take place held by the members. The goose that is supposed to be laying the golden eggs for these people is not the goose at all, it is a camouflaged white elephant (if imagination will stretch the length of such a metaphor). The exchanges are putting an enormous amount of money into all this property, which seems to be about their only asset, and when their operations end in the disaster which can already be clearly foreseen, all these buildings and land will be thrown upon the market. Forced sales will be the order, and in the disarray of the property market which must follow a considerable slump is well-nigh a certainty. Cheaper property, of course, will not be regarded as at all an evil in the Settlement, and if a decided fall in rents occurs it will constitute the one benefit which this boom will have conferred on the port, though purchased at the expense of much hardship to legitimate traders in the meantime. That possible benefit, however, will be altogether discounted by the financial upheaval bound to result with the collapse of these institutions. The "Journal of Commerce" mentions twenty-nine exchanges organized during July, seventeen of which aggregated in capital almost eighteen million dollars. Report has it that over a hundred of these exchanges have been started, so that the money sunk in them must be enormous. Unless Chinese habits have changed very greatly, a reckoning will have to be made at China New Year at latest, and when that comes financial dislocation on an almost devastating scale threatens to ensue.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE AFFAIRS

Aug. 25.

COMPLAINT, dissatisfaction and indignant comment, the like of which has not been heard for years in the Far East, have been evoked by the crash of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, and in the circumstances these expressions are certainly anything but surprising. Through no want of sympathy with those who are sufferers by this crisis we have refrained from comment on the situation up to the present, but in our columns full vent has been given to the discontent rife throughout the whole of the Far East with the course events have followed, not only since the bank closed its doors, but from the beginning of the present year when ugly rumours were first abroad. These expressions are certain to find their way to the proper quarter in France, and before endeavouring to explain something of the present state of affairs, we may allude to one or two points deserving special emphasis. The first of these is, of course, that damning telegram sent out in January by the Leygues Ministry—that Ministry being already in the throes of the crisis which wrought its downfall—proclaiming the solidarity of the State with the great financial establishments of the country, including the Banque Industrielle. Since the crash the telegrams have been obscure and sometimes almost unintelligible, but their general tone has been optimistic. In Hongkong, moreover, a statement has been made in the liquidation proceedings which might also be characterized as hopeful. Yet the latter from our Paris correspondent published last week and written in Paris on July 8—the time when the first of the cheerful telegrams were coming—contained no such hopeful outlook, but showed that the other banks in Paris were not prepared to help. French financial papers now to hand contain articles of the same tenour. The liabilities, so far as could be gathered at that time, were five hundred million francs, and one paper published an accusation on the part of an ex-army officer of disseminating a false balance sheet. The position was undoubtedly desperate, so little wonder that the Far East has now ground for the most profound indignation.

Fortunately it is not our busi-

ness to have to clear up that frightful mess, although we can enter our emphatic protest against everything that contains the remotest suggestion of camouflage. On one or two points, however, we may be able to offer an explanation which will assist readers in grasping the present situation. When the bank closed its doors it applied to the Tribunal of Commerce for a *règlement transactionnel*, that is to say, an order of the court permitting an arrangement with creditors under which it could resume business. The Tribunal granted this order, provisionally, and appointed a judge to go into its affairs and decide whether such order should be made valid. Accordingly the whole of the bank's business is now in process of investigation, and it is in connexion with this investigation that the branch here recently published an announcement that accounts would be made up to the date of suspension, be certified by constituents as correct, and thereafter be sent to the head office. These will then have to be examined by the judge of the Tribunal, and on such examination is completed, no statement of the bank's affairs can be arrived at. Between two and three months must therefore elapse before the finding of the Tribunal's judge can be ready, and until that is given it is difficult to see how any announcement can be made. It will then be for the Tribunal of Commerce to decide whether the *règlement transactionnel* will be made valid. If it is not, the institution must be placed in bankruptcy. So much for that point. As to the optimistic reports which received currency there is little other than vague rumour to go upon. At one time some hope was entertained that a French oil concern, affiliated to the Standard Oil Company, would step into the breach, but it proved elusive. The French banks would no doubt have come to the assistance of the Banque Industrielle had it simply been a case of its assets being temporarily tied up, and a great deal too much seems to have been made of this prospect. Instead of the assets being immobilized, however, the impression quickly gained currency that they had disappeared altogether. This view received expression in the French press, and unhappily was not announced here as a corrective to prevalent optimism. The case of the bank in Hongkong is easy to

understand. The assets in the Colony are, so to speak, under lock and key: creditors there can never be in a worse position than at present in view of the liquidation proceedings. But should the bank's affairs ultimately turn out to be less desperate than the indications suggest, they may find themselves better situated, hence the case for delay in that quarter. As to optimistic official utterances in France, the only thing that can be said is that they seem to have been largely pious aspirations, and as such accepted by French people.

We have considered it advisable to deal at some length with these matters in the hope that the situation may be rendered the clearer; and in fairness to our French friends we must point out that criticism in Paris has been full and unhesitating. Apparently we shall not know the worst until the matter again comes before the Tribunal of Commerce, and the sooner the Tribunal can make its decision public the better it will be for all concerned. The present suspense is not only agonizing to the depositors who are in danger of serious loss, but bad for business generally. In the meantime another, and very serious point arises, in connexion with the sale and subsequent dishonouring of drafts on the part of the bank. What is the position of a bank that does this, knowing at the time its inability to meet these newly-incurred obligations, and continues such dealings practically up to the moment of suspension? Doubtless some very fierce light will be shed upon such matters by the report presented to the Tribunal of Commerce, and the subsequent operations of the law in the event of a decision of bankruptcy are likely to prove more than merely interesting. That, however, is a matter for the future, and in the meantime it would seem advisable on the part of depositors in Shanghai to take common action to protect as best they may their interests. The course we suggest might be adopted by Shanghai alone or in conjunction with other ports affected in the East. Surely the most effective method available is to join in briefing counsel in Paris to watch affairs for them. Disatisfaction and indignation have had ample expression, and will no doubt exert their due influence, and this we suggest would focus their views into action.

THE S. V. C. INSPECTION

Aug. 26.

THE report by Major-General Sir G. M. Fitzpatrick, K.C.B., on his recent inspection of the S.V.C., which appeared in yesterday's Gazette, will be read by all members of the Corps with an interest proportionate to its length and detail. It is unusually ample and distributes praise and criticism with an evenness that will prove both pleasure and a stimulus.

Some of his observations, those that may occasion a little searching of heart, were due to the time of his visit, that is, in connexion with other circumstances. The Artillery, for instance, had but recently been provided with the new howitzers and although General Kirkpatrick does not criticize the drill, it would not be surprising if the members of this energetic unit were less familiar with their weapons than they are by now. Again during the past spring the Light Horse went in for an intensive recruiting campaign and brought their numbers up to two or three times what, we believe, had ever been known before. And recruits cannot be made into old soldiers in a few weeks, especially when the making has also to be applied to that gallant but intractable beast, the China pony. It was probably the fact that General Fitzpatrick was, for the first time, beholding the China pony in the character of a troop horse, that prompted his remark on what might be expected of it when practice had subdued its native contumacies. But his personal remarks at the inspection itself showed that he in no way failed to appreciate the keenness and general efficiency. As regards the improvement required in range facilities with a view to the desired improvement in the control and direction of fire, the plain fact of the matter is that Hongkew is not Hythe, Salisbury Plain or the cliffs of Yorkshire. Whatever improvements may be physically possible will certainly not be spared, but it is easily understood that men cannot be trained on a limited range, surrounded by farmers' fields, in the same way as they can be on large open spaces of practically wild country. The allusion to the creation of an Armoured Car Section, which must be specially valuable in street work, is in-

teresting. One car is, we believe, already completed and the rest should be ready this year.

The need of recruits is much in the air. We cannot ignore the fact that the full strength of the Corps at the time of General Kirkpatrick's visit was only 832, which is a regrettable decline not only from war, but even from pre-war figures. And in this connexion there are two sentences that we would specially quote from the report:

The men forming a section should be accustomed always to work together and so to know and have confidence in their leader and their comrades.

In the new buildings, the Drill Hall is very good, the offices well arranged, and the store rooms ample for present requirements. The first of these remarks is axiomatic. The second, coming from such an authority, will dispel some of the misgivings that have latterly arisen in respect of what will be left for the S.V.C. in the general scramble of departments for accommodation in the Municipal Building. But there are other misgivings which these sentences do not touch. Not only the proper disposal of offices and store rooms is necessary for the proper maintenance of a volunteer corps; nor is the efficiency of a unit built up solely of united work under one leader. There is a social side which, especially in a place like Shanghai, counts for a very great deal and we are by no means sure that this will be catered for as fully as it needs to be in the new buildings. The creation of an S.V.C. club is a matter on which there may be two opinions. But there can only be one, we think, as to the imperative need of ample recreation rooms, library and so forth in direct connexion with the Drill Hall. It is especially of the young generation that we are thinking, of the fellows who, passing from the boy scout age, find themselves as junior clerks in hongs and stores with little means of or money for recreation, and for whose energies the S.V.C. might provide an ideal outlet. Under present conditions, it provides drill, an occasional field day, some mornings at the Range: but for the things which supply companionship, intimacies, emulation, something of the humanity of barrack life and thus a valuable means of defence against the inventor of mischief for idle hands the Corps is still waiting, not a little to its own detriment.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Late King of Servia

The late King Peter of Servia was a tragic figure. He was a Kara-Georgevitch, a family whose feud with the Obrenovitches constituted a large part of the turbid history of Servia (the germ of the present kingdom of Jugo-Slavia) during the 19th century. The original Black George founded the dynasty in 1803 but was murdered in 1817. His son Alexander was recognized as Prince by Turkey (from whose suzerainty Servia was not freed until the Treaty of Berlin in 1878) but was driven into exile in 1858 by the Obrenovitches, his son Peter, the late King, being then 14 years old. In 1903 came the lurid story of the murder of King Alexander of Servia (an Obrenovitch) and his Queen Draga, and King Peter, then living in Switzerland, was brought back to the throne, but it was some years before his succession was recognized by the European Powers. In the late war when Servia, after having most gallantly and successfully withstood the armies of Austria, was finally overrun by Mackensen and his German phalanx, King Peter took refuge in one of the Mediterranean islands, if we remember rightly, where he lived a sad and penurious existence. It is to be hoped that his son will have a happier life than the late King and that Servia will enjoy a prosperity worthy of her heroic conduct and great sufferings during the war.

The Need of Wireless

The typhoon has not failed to produce another example of the imperative need of wireless on all ships. Captain W. E. Kent writes from on board the R.M.S. Empress of Russia: "I have been out in the recent typhoon and last night (Saturday) down the coast I met a steamer who asked by Morse lamp where the typhoon was. After we had told him, he came back with the remark that he wished he had wireless. She was a fine coast boat and, of course, should be fitted. We were lying to at the time waiting for the storm to pass which was between us and Shanghai, otherwise we could not have given him the weather report by Morse lamp, there would not have been time." Our readers will not have forgotten Captain Kent's letter on the wreck of the Hong Moh on the Lammocks last April, when the vessel standing by her could only signal to passing ships by means of Morse lamps for help, and was ultimately compelled to leave her in order to get proper assistance. As we pointed out in commenting on that letter, the number of ships travelling up and down the China coast has usually been sufficient to bring help within a few hours where a wreck actually occurs. But this fact, which is but a slender hope at best, breaks down altogether in respect of a typhoon, where the whole essence of safety

lies in getting information well ahead. Under conditions prevailing in the Far East, there is no means of compelling shipowners to instal wireless on all their ships, but the force of public opinion must ultimately force them to do so and every fresh instance of a ship not having wireless and finding herself badly in need of it is to be emphasized accordingly.

Soviet Catspaws

In the Rosta and Dalta News Agency sheets to hand this week end appears a very eulogistic article on the organizing of the trade union apparatus. At one conference, it is specially noticed, an academician, a professor and a number of other savants were present: whether this is meant to suggest that the bourgeoisie are siding with the Soviet or are at last being given a chance by it, is open to conjecture. The real interest in the article is that it is signed William Z. Foster. Who he may be we have no idea, but the name recalls an important passage in Captain Francis McCullagh's valuable book "A Prisoner of the Reds," in which he describes the Soviet's way of dealing with foreign journalists in Russia. He says that the Soviet either cuts out of their articles everything even in the mildest criticism of the Bolsheviks; or it contrives to discredit them and render them suspect with their home governments so that they cannot return to their own countries and may then be forced to put their pens at the services of the Soviet. Of course anybody except a Bolshevik can see that, if a little fair-minded criticism were admitted into it, Soviet propaganda would be much more deadly than it is. Its invariable chant that "everything in the garden's lovely" has long caused it to be as invariably disbelieved, outside Russia at least.

How Much for Brains

There are rumours of an agitation amongst houseboys, who, it is said, are considering the formation of a union, in an attempt to force up the standard of wages still higher. They are said to have fixed upon a minimum and if they do not get it, to call a general strike. The minimum mentioned, however, appears to be approximately the average now paid, so, after all, there may not be any great turmoil in domestic circles. On this subject of boys' pay there is rather a good story from one of the banks here. A lady clerk set an office boy to a particular task, which, after a long wait, she found had been most imperfectly done. She called the boy up, read him a lecture, showed him more particularly what was wanted, ending up her homily: "For goodness sake, boy, use your brains!" Her opinion of the boy's intelligence increased considerably when he answered: "Missee, please, no can catch brains fourteen dollar one month."

Two Taels Per Foot

A week or two ago we quoted the statement of an old resident of Shanghai to the effect that property conditions in Shanghai to-day bear a striking resemblance to one period in the eighties when land was greatly favoured as an investment. One phase common to both cases seems to be the number of offices to be let on the Bund, and arguing by analogy our informant believes that before very long, as in the eighties, there will be more offices than tenants for them. This has led to an inquiry as to rents of Bund premises, about which some interesting rumours have been current in these past few days. One was that already difficulty was being experienced in finding tenants. This proves not to be altogether correct, but the case is something like this, that at rents current a year ago tenants are now few and far between. Except for the ground floors of these buildings, which are in a class by themselves, it seems that the average rent for a Bund office is now about two taels per square foot per annum. At one time, apparently, it was thought that as much as four taels would be paid, but recent events in the business world have operated against such a figure except for the ground floor, which seems to be worth that. One opinion expressed is that the figure of two taels will ultimately come down still further when more of the new structures have been completed, and that ultimately proprietors of Bund buildings, who have selected these sites for the benefit of their own particular business, may not get more than a two per cent. return on their capital so far as rents are concerned. Many months, however, will elapse before the full effect of all the new construction will be felt, and much may happen in the meantime.

A Russian Co. S. V. C.

With all the efforts that have been and are being made to bring the S.V.C. up to the strength it ought to have, we wonder if consideration has ever been given to the idea of forming a Russian Company. At first thought, of course, many people will declare: "Hopeless!" But it is not. Admitted, there are far too many Russians here that no civilized community would want to harbour, but many of them are not real Russians, being nondescript halfbreeds who can quite conveniently be Russians, Poles, Letts, Finns, Georgians and so on, as occasion demands. All the Russians here are not of the type of the disreputable Count, who has been through the hands of the police of almost every European country and the United States, recently deported by the Mixed Court, with the parting threat that he "would lead an army into India." Neither is the whole of the Russian community composed of Bund Garden loafers. There are many here of the old order, courteous, polished and highly educated gentlemen and gallant soldiers, driven from their own

country for little more reason than that they are partial to the free use of soap and water, and here in Shanghai they are industriously striving to make what is often a poor living at occupations to which they are unaccustomed. All who have met these gentlemen personally are proud to count them as their friends. There can be little doubt as to their ability to form a fine soldierly company of the S.V.C. The romantic Cossack and the sturdy simple-living Siberian infantryman rank amongst the world's finest fighting men and can justly claim equal honours with the British grenadier, the Highlander, the amazing Ghurka, or the best of France's superb soldier sons. The authorities might do much worse than take counsel with M. Ivanov, the courteous and energetic gentleman who settles so smoothly the highly involved litigation which Russians bring on the Mixed Court. He could doubtless put them in touch with the right men and Shanghai would become acquainted with a type of Russian she has up to now been unaware resided within her borders.

Respectfully Notices

One of our advertisers notified in our columns recently his desire to engage a typist and received, amongst others, the following reply:—

On seeing of your advertisement of this day's "North-China Daily News," I perceive that your firm is in want a typist.

I beg the permission the candidate for your acceptance.

I am twenty-four years old and a graduate of Nanyang College. I have a good efficient experience of typewriting but I am possible to type any form at rapidly and distinctly and do it as easy as my nature.

I most respectfully notify that I have acted in Banque Industrielle de Chine for two years, then, I therefore was dismissed at May 30, 1921. For the reason, they got a big loss in value of silver exchange, whereby, who had the mind to dismiss those staffs as he said so many staffs to be impossible to furnish our banking transaction in the days of the course. Paris came a telegram to Shanghai in which stated, "Banque Industrielle de Chine had got a great deal of loss in cotton as in value of France in Head Office. It since had been determined this proposition to close up and cleared the balance.

As above mentioned, my dismissal is very wonderfully for banking closing.

As to my salary, I shall content be with \$25 start with.

Desiring that you reply me in anticipation and shall be much obliged.

It is to be hoped that the gentleman's acquaintance with banking was more profound than his knowledge of English. But, anyhow, it is a nice chatty little note and it is to be hoped that our advertiser replied him "in anticipation," for his "dismissal" must have come as a hard blow to the bank. And even if he fails to obtain the coveted position on this attempt he should take heart for so fair a flower cannot long waste its linguistic sweetness on the desert air.

A Cotton Corner

Reference will be found in our commercial notes to-day to a corner in Tungchow cotton which is reported to have been worked on the local exchanges. So devious are the ways of those who speculate thus that there is little certainty about the whole business, some expressing entire disbelief in the existence of any corner such as is known in Europe or America. All the same, figures are available of the amount the "shorts" have to deliver, and it does really look as if a corner has actually been formed. Some of the dealers doing the customary legitimate forward business to-day find themselves unable to pay the heavy differences necessary to buy the bales they contracted to deliver, and cases are already occurring where they have had to be carried by foreign firms. Some, incidentally, are the victims of defaulting brokers who for the good of their health have gone "Ningpo more far." Already we are seeing the first baleful effects of this gambling mania in Shanghai. To-day it happens that the bulls in cotton are favoured of the gods, but should the weather during coming weeks be favourable to the crop it will be the innings of the bears when October arrives, and then the trouble will begin.

Mess Jackets

Yet another correspondent arises in defence of the use of white mess jackets by civilians which was recently attacked by an ex-Service man. First, he says, buttons and badges really are the things that make a "uniform," for the law allows the red-nosed, fuzzy-haired gentry of the musichalls to cut capers in clothes that are full uniform, barring these little essentials. Then again, where is the line to be drawn? The blue double-breasted reefer suit is naval uniform without the buttons and insignia of rank, equally as much as the white mess jacket. Must not a Scottish Highlander wear his country's garb because the Army has adopted kilts, doublets, plaids and bonnets—Lovats and Balmorals, at least, for the Glengarry does not matter so much, being an English invention. Must "plus fours" never be seen again on the golf links because the Guards have adopted them? The service tunic is only a modified Norfolk jacket: is the sporting Norfolk jacket to be taboo also? And will Bedford cord riding breeches be denied to the civilian horseman because they are part of the field service dress? The comfortable covert coat of fleece or box cloth will also be impossible because it is sanctioned for officer's wear as a "British warm." It should be noted, too, that the civilian mess jacket always has a roll collar, which very few military jackets have, the majority of them having plain fronts and a stand-up collar. Furthermore, what about riding boots, field boots, khaki puttees, khaki collars and ties, for there are men who wear these: are they all to be worn only by soldiers? Even the braided trousers are a military style of evening dress.

Japanese Quarantine

The criticism of the Japanese quarantine system in this paper has brought the following reply from the Japanese Home Office, through the Eastern News Agency.

"According to the report made by the Shanghai Municipal Council, it is evident that many cases of cholera have broken out in Shanghai. Another information from the Government General of Kuantung states that on board a steamer, which sailed on August 10 from Shanghai and arrived at Tairen on August 15, a case of cholera was found. Taking these facts into consideration, it is quite proper and just that the Japanese authorities concerned should regard Shanghai as an affected place. Despite the fact that according to the quarantine law of Japan, the Japanese authorities are enabled to quarantine steamers from any affected place for a period of three days, they have adopted such an easy method as to detain steamers from or via Shanghai for only 10 hours in order to examine passengers on board the said steamers. Such being the case, it is most absurd to criticize the procedure taken in the present instance by the Japanese authorities."

The first statement is simply untrue. From June 30 last to August 14 the Health Office reports published weekly in the Municipal Gazette show exactly one case of cholera, during the week ending August 7. Of the alleged case on board a ship arriving in Kuantung nothing is said of what port she may have entered before or after leaving Shanghai. But in any case it is not so much the fact of the quarantine that is objected to as the disgusting—and ineffectual—methods used in connexion with it. Of course if the Japanese Government want to keep visitors away from Japan, they have hit on an effectual method of doing so.

A Hint to Tourists

A reader kindly forwards us a copy of the Japanese quarantine regulations against cholera which has been sent to the shipping firm in Japan of which he is the agent. We do not propose to publish this unpleasant document. Suffice to say that the details of microscopic examination are the same as those to which numerous unfortunate passengers have had to submit, for two years past, we think it is now. But so minute are the precautions that it is actually enjoined that sea-water must not be used for washing decks, nor must there be any swimming while the ship remains at the quarantine anchorage. It is further noted that the quarantine officials will not board any vessels arriving from Shanghai after sunset. Thus a ship may easily be detained for a night and a day before even being allowed to discharge cargo. There is a proviso that if the ship be declared free of sickness "coaling, supplying of necessary ship's stores, discharging and loading of cargo, may be allowed to proceed at the quarantine station, during daylight only under the supervision of the quarantine officials." Does this mean that she may only load and discharge at the quarantine station? If so the outrage of the

regulations is perhaps even worse than it at first appeared. Shippers and passengers—those who can avoid taking passage to Japan—will take note accordingly.

Our Roads

In rustic Sussex they used to have a way of mending the roads by spreading undressed flints over the surface, and leaving the carts to grind them in. Probably this method still prevails as Sussex is slow to move. More, very much more, to the point is it that the Public Works Department of the International Settlement has lately begun to adopt the same practice. Over stretches of road a layer of granite chips is spread and remains for the traffic to grind it in. The theory is, we believe, that the chips help to bind the surface of the road. The practice at any rate is that they do considerable damage to motor-car tyres. If this statement be doubted, we have before us a sharp jagged stone rather like an ancient arrow head, which was picked out of a punctured tyre yesterday morning, and every motorist knows that it is necessary to turn over the wheels at frequent intervals, pick out the buried chips and fill up the holes, if he wants to avoid serious trouble and expense. Possibly the garages applaud the P. W. D. But for motorists, who have lately had their taxes put up, it is scarcely playing the game.

The Smoke Nuisance

When he was in Shanghai over two years ago in connexion with the water supply and sanitation of the Settlement, Professor Fowler considered it his duty to call attention to the dangers to health arising from the amount of smoke produced by the ever-increasing number of factories. Up to that time we had not paid much attention to the smoke nuisance, probably because it was of recent growth, but with the greater number of factories in the western district especially, not all of which employ electric power, the evil will undoubtedly become more general. In this connexion some figures given by Dr. J. S. Owens at a recent congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute are worth reproducing, if for no other reason than to show the amount of filth which chimneys are able to distribute through the air. These are as follows:—

The mean monthly deposit for the year ending March 31, 1920, varied from 39.30 tons per square mile in Southwark Park, London, to 7.02 tons in Malvern. In St. Helens the monthly deposit per square mile was 35.40 tons, and in Queen's Park, Glasgow, it was 31.10 tons.

In fairness to the factories, however, he mentioned that the domestic fire is responsible for more atmospheric pollution than the factory furnace, but there is a qualification to be noted as regards Shanghai. It is in summer time that

we suffer most discomfort from the smuts and soot blown about by every wind, and at that time the domestic fires are a negligible quantity.

The Student Mind

Safely ensconced in the precincts of the French Concession, the National Students' Federation one day this week drew up a list of 11 topics for discussion at President Harding's forthcoming conference. It was an imposing list, and it was rather pleasing to find that the students had no objection to disarmament being discussed. Still that was only one of several questions, and not apparently of any greater moment than the other points which, as coming from them, the students apparently expect the world to take notice of. And all the time they are working on these matters they are guilty of that flippancy to which Mr. Gramada made reference the other day. Under the protection of extraterritoriality they ask for its abolition. A very great weakness somewhere, for surely if they hold extraterritoriality in such abhorrence they should take care not to associate with it in any shape or form. Logic, however, is not the strong point of the students, and real courage occurs only in places. When the war dogs are off the leash in China they are generally seen to close up their pamphleteering, at which they work hard in times of peace, and they then remain quiet, snug and safe where the hated extraterritoriality rules.

The Price of a Life

A very long time will elapse before the Shensi outrage fades from the memory of the public. Mr. Stevens, the victim, has told in our columns something of what he had to endure in the hands of those military brigands who found it convenient to hold him as a hostage, but it will readily be allowed that words are inadequate to reveal the true horror of the situation. In the grip of a thoroughly barbarous crew whose sole thought of a foreign life was that it would cost Tls. 50,000, Mr. Stevens appears to have displayed an unflinching courage, and we may be permitted to pay our tribute to a very brave man. The story has an importance further than the purely personal experience of Mr. Stevens, and he calls attention to it in referring to this sum of Tls. 50,000—the price of a foreigner. That would have been a mere trifle to an official of the type of Wang Chan-yuan, had such a tragedy been added to the Wuchang and Ichang outrages, and it assuredly would not have come out of his pocket. The very mention of this matter makes it all the more a pity that bluejackets did not occupy his vamen and compel him to disgorge. Things will go from bad to worse until all these reckless ideas about money and human life are knocked on the head, and if Peking cannot do it somebody else will have to.

CHINESE POLITICS

CHINA'S OPTIMISTS

Mr. Lenox Simpson Beats the Big Drum

London, Aug. 23.

Mr. Lenox Simpson, who has been very active in writing and speaking since his arrival in England, yesterday delivered a lecture to the Chinese students' conference at Swanwick on the subject of the political and industrial outlook in China. He declared his belief that, despite the establishment of a separatist government at Canton, a settlement was nearer than even the Chinese suspected.

In his opinion the true solution of the problem of Chinese Government was something on the lines of British Dominion rule, with a central capital as a national clearinghouse. Mr. Simpson said he was taking back with him to China important recommendations in this respect. China, he added, expected great things from the Washington Conference, where he was convinced that she would receive British support.—Reuter.

French Loan to Peking Denied

Peking.—The Chinese Government emphatically denies that there is any truth whatever in the reports that have recently been current in the Chinese Press to the effect that Mr. Chu Chi-chien, while on his recent mission to France to receive the decoration for President Hsu, negotiated a French loan to China, and that while returning to China he contracted an economic alliance with Japan. It is stated that Mr. Chu entered into no negotiations of any kind while on his mission.—Reuter.

China and Europe's Problems

London, Aug. 23.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," in pointing out that "the brilliant Chinese Minister, Dr. Wellington Koo," is to preside at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, which will deliberate, *inter alia*, on the Upper Silesian question, says: "Thus China and her representative here find themselves placed in a position of great honour and responsibility. China is a new comer in the Council and Dr. Wellington Koo is perhaps the youngest Minister Plenipotentiary in the world. A remarkable spectacle, assuredly, that of China presiding on an arbitration board in a European dispute."—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The French Ambassador has conferred the Grand Officership of the Legion of Honour on Mr. W. F. Massey, the New Zealand Premier.—Reuter.

OUTPORTS

THE YANGTZE TURMOIL

Three Days' Armistice Broken: Refusal to Recognize Wu Pei-fu's New Office: The March on Yochow

Hankow, Aug. 18.

According to news from an authentic source, the Hunan party has seized the salt-works at Singti. It is reported that a British gunboat has gone up to protest.

The indications which have pointed to the Hunanese troops having been steadily driven back, are confirmed by a steamer which arrived at Hankow to-day.

General Wu Pei-fu is ubiquitous, and is energetically organizing the movements of troops and other military matters. It is believed that he is taking over complete control of the railways. Mails are very heavily delayed.—Reuter.

WU PEI-FU'S PLAN TO CRUSH HUNAN

Hupeh Merchants' Loan of War Funds: Szechuan Troops Coming to Help Hunan

Hankow, Aug. 19.

It is reported that General Wu Pei-fu's plan of campaign is to take Yochow by the 22nd instant. In the event of General Chao Heng-ti not coming to terms, he then proposes to march on Changsha with all his available force.

The chairman of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce is now granting a loan of \$1,000,000, and the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce one of \$500,000.

Szechuan troops have arrived near Ichang for the purpose of assisting Hunan.

The Chinese cruiser Haitung, and the gunboat Kiangsi arrived at Wuchang this morning from Pukow. The whole of the 13th Division of the "Model Army" is now here. General Chang Tso-lin is wanting to send troops to assist General Wu Pei-fu, but the latter has declined the offer.

General Wu Pei-fu's force of 7,000, with two gunboats, moved from Paichow to Paotaochow yesterday, and captured Singti this morning before daybreak.

It is officially stated that H.M.S. Gnat was fired on by retreating Hunanese, and returned the fire efficiently.—Reuter.

Gunboats Aiding Northerners

Hankow, Aug. 19.

The troops of the 23rd Chihli Mixed Brigade stationed in Chochow, Chihli, have begun to arrive here since yesterday, and are being transported by General Wu Pei-fu up the Yangtze towards the district of Chinkow.

With the protection of the 2nd Squadron, General Wu, having obtained an unexpected success in the battles along the shores of the

Yangtze, was able to clear a water-route on the river. He has started transporting up the river a large force of troops by tow-boats.

There are five men-of-war at present assisting the Northern troops, namely, the Chu Tung, Chu Tai, Yuan Keng, Kiang Hang, and Chien Chung. In addition to these the Hai Yung and the Kuang Chi, which have been at anchor in Kiukiang, were also ordered to-day to sail up river.

Peace overtures have been raised in various quarters, and telegrams are being addressed to General Wu Pei-fu, requesting him to conclude a truce. General Li Yuan-hung, Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, and the Associations of Hupeh fellow-provincials at Shanghai and Peking urge that General Wu will think carefully what he does, on the ground that his actions are in many respects incompatible with his original assertion.—Eastern News Agency.

I.C.S. Chang Wo Heavily Fired At

Hankow, Aug. 21.

The Indo-China steamer Chang-Wo, flying a very large red ensign, was heavily fired on below Siangti from the north bank. A Chinese was killed and some Chinese were wounded, while the hull was pierced.

The Siang-tan has also fired on, but no damage was done.

Szechuen troops are close to Ichang. Native reports that the town has been captured are not confirmed.—Reuter.

Wu Pei-fu Reported Close to Yochow

Hankow, Aug. 21.

Reports state that General Wu Pei-fu is steadily advancing and is at present very close to Yochow.

Cargo deliveries from the provinces are very difficult to obtain.—Reuter.

Hankow, Aug. 21.

In view of the near advance upon Ichang of the Szechuan troops, General Wu Pei-fu has sent urgent orders to General Sun Chuan-fan, Commander-in-Chief of the forces on the upper Yangtze, to hasten to Ichang without delay, but the latter has refused the command on the ground that the disposal of the defeated Hupeh troops is not yet complete.

As the struggle between the Northern and Southern armies grows fiercer, condemnation of General Wu Pei-fu and demands for the cessation of hostilities are being loudly expressed in all quarters.

Marshal Tsao Kun has sent a special envoy, Mr. Chiao Yu-ho, to

instruct General Wu to drive the Southern troops out of the Hupeh borders with all the military and naval forces at his command, then to conclude a truce in order to conform to public opinion.—Eastern News Agency.

*. There is a tone in the latter message suggestive of its being simply the translated gossip of Chinese newspapers.—Ed.

ARMISTICE ON THE YANGTZE

For Three Days: Hunan Leader's Demand for Money to Disband His Troops

Hankow, Aug. 22.

It is reported that an armistice of three days' duration has been arranged.

H.M.S. Gnat has returned to Hankow. She was again heavily fired on from all sides below Singti but sustained no casualties. Japanese gunboats have also been fired on, but did not return the fire.

A scheme has been proposed for steamers to proceed up-river twice weekly under escort.—Reuter.

Hankow, Aug. 22.

Last night, General Hsiao Yao-nan, (the new Tuchun of Hupeh), Mr. Liu Cheng-en, and General Chang Fu, Commander of the 24th Division, arrived here and held a military council with General Wu Pei-fu.

According to available information, on August 21 General Chao Heng-ti, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern troops, despatched a senior adjutant to Hsinti to make overtures of peace to the Northern forces, at the same time proposing to suspend hostilities.

Though the substance of the terms of peace is not yet known, it seems evident that General Chao Heng-ti will ask for the money necessary for the disbanding of the Southern troops.

As a result of the military council above mentioned, General Wu Pei-fu has decided to agree to a truce and to hold a peace conference at Hankow with responsible delegates of General Chao Heng-ti.—Eastern News Agency.

Chinese Reports

According to the "China Evening Post," the only Chinese evening paper published in Shanghai, the opposing armies in Hupeh have lost 18,000 men within the last 10 days. The same journal publishes a telegram which states that 5,000,000 people have perished in the floods.

The "Evening Post" also states that Ichang has been captured by the Southern troops.

ARMISTICE BROKEN OFF

Hunanese Refusal to Recognize Wu Pei-fu: Immediate Attack on Yochow Ordered

Hankow, Aug. 23.

Reports received here state that the armistice has been broken off,

owing to the refusal of the Hunanese to recognize General Wu Pei-fu as High Commissioner for Hunan.

In consequence of this rupture, General Chao Heng-ti has gone to Changsha, and General Wu Pei-fu is ordering an immediate attack on Yochow.

The Chinese gunboats Kongseng and Kiangkun, while steaming up-river, collided with each other this morning.

It is stated that the former has sunk.—Reuter.

FRENCH FLAG IGNORED ON UPPER YANGTZE

Str. Shuhun Commandeered

The danger resulting from the use of foreign flags on steamers trading along the Upper Yangtze, to which we drew attention on August 19, has already received illustration. In the article we published it was pointed out that in view of such foreign protection being given to Chinese-owned craft the military of the region might decide to disregard the flag, knowing the real ownership, and a case of this has now occurred.

News has been received in Shanghai that the steamer Shuhun, Chinese-owned but flying the French flag, has been commandeered by the military for use as a trooper. No further details are available, but the news is significant enough in itself.

Speculation is now rife in Shanghai as to whether the French gunboat Doudart de Lagree was not upon her way to take action in the matter when she was wrecked. The fact that she has been wrecked leaves the boats under the French flag without the protection of any French gunboat, and a question that is being asked is whether the men-of-war of other nationalities can assist them. It is understood that a number of such boats attempted to secure British registration but failed, and the logical course now, it is suggested, is that British gunboats cannot render them assistance in matters of political import such as a commandeering by the military.

The Wreck of the Doudart de Lagree

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ichang, Aug. 14.

Szechuan troops in great force are moving down river toward Hupeh. Many junks loaded with troops are coming down from the country round Wanhhsien and Chungking and beyond to mobilize at the strategic city of Kueichowfu, guarding the head of the Yangtze Gorges.

The disaster to the Doudart de Lagree occurred at one of the most deceiving parts of the Gorges. At the level at the time of the accident, there would be no surface indication of danger. But an exceedingly strong backwash makes this locality very treacherous, in-

deed. This backwash forced the Doudart into a rock, causing a severe injury to her bow. The river continuing to fall left the forepart of the ship high in the air, while the stern fell with the water. The strain on the keel was tremendous and at 3 a.m. on the morning of Sunday, the 14th, the ends of the ship sagged in such a way as dangerously to weaken her structure and power of resistance. Salvage material is being rushed to the unfortunate vessel by the American steamer Meitan. The River Inspector, Captain W. G. Pitcairn, is rendering all possible assistance.

AN HEROIC EXCUSE.

In attempting to extenuate the killing and wounding of Chinese passengers on board the French steamer Kiangking, near Patung, to whose assistance the French gunboat was going when wrecked, Chinese officials offer the astonishing explanation that the troops fired only with blank cartridges.

The U. S. S. Elcano has returned from Yochow after a quiet and uneventful trip.

The U. S. S. Monocacy hopes to complete all repairs locally, and to proceed up-river early in September.

The U. S. S. Palos now cruising on the upper reaches of the Yangtze, is to remain some days at Kiating on the Min River.

Varying Fortunes of Combatants

Hankow, Aug. 24.

It is reliably reported that Northern troops have occupied Chinglinchi. There was severe fighting yesterday and to-day at Tingshihchiao (between Puchi and Hanning), in which the Northerners adopted a defensive attitude. General Wu Pei-fu is directing operations personally. It is stated that the Hunanese are getting the upper hand in the centre, while on the wing the Hunanese are reported to be within 15 li of Hsienling, of which place they hold the railway station. General Li Lieh-chun, the former Tuchun of Kiangsi, is now with the Hunanese.

All is very quiet at Hankow.—Reuter.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

Wu Pei-fu's Opponents' Refusal to Talk of Peace

In reply to a telegram from ex-President Li Yuan-hung and a number of other prominent Chinese, urging the cessation of hostilities in Hunan and Hupeh, General Chiang Tso-pin, commander-in-chief of the Self-Government Armies of Hupeh states:—

"Our aim in driving Wang Chanyuan out from power was to make way for the establishment of self-government within our province. We never for a moment believed that Wu Pei-fu and Hsiao Yao-nan would enter our province in spite of the fact that bogus mandates were issued appointing them In-

spector-General of Hunan and Hupeh and Tuchun of Hupeh respectively. We all know that you gentlemen favour peace and are opposed to prolonged warfare, but when you speak of peace you should take into consideration the self-government move. Self-government, you will understand, is an entirely different thing from peace. While we want peace, we also demand that we shall be allowed to administer our own government. Peace is not in sight at the present time. We believe that the warfare will be of a prolonged nature."

General Chao Heng-ti, commander-in-chief of the Hunan Armies, in a telegram, states:—

"Hunan, seeing that she might assist Hupeh with self-government, has despatched troops to aid the people of Hupeh in their fight against aggressive militarists. People outside do not understand the real situation and are under the impression that this is a fight between the North and South. This is incorrect. It is a fight for the establishment of self-government."

What Kansu's Earthquake Cost the Province

Peking.—Mr. Chen Shan, Civil Governor of Kansu, has forwarded a report of the Kansu earthquake and a list of names of Kansu people who gave assistance which he thinks worthy of official recognition. The report begins in Chinese historical style by saying that from the time of the Han Dynasty to the end of the Ching House over 100 earthquakes occurred in Kansu. Only a little over 30 *hsien* escaped visitation by this scourge, and upwards of 1,000,000 families were severely affected. In the last earthquake 200,000 people were buried by the falling hills and numerous draught animals perished.

The Kansu Provincial authorities, merchants and gentry organized a relief society, and money, clothing and medical assistance were provided in limited quantities. When the time came for farm work to be resumed the shortage of animals became a severe handicap. The Relief Society then came to the assistance of the farmers, but again the help afforded was limited by the want of funds. Calls were then received for assistance in rebuilding homes, as the houses had been almost completely destroyed over an area of between 600 and 700 square *li*.

The Provincial Bureau of Finance then advanced \$110,000 from transportation taxes, while 20 per cent. of official salaries, 50 per cent. of postal and telegraph revenues and 10 per cent. of various other taxes were allocated for relief. Finally numerous guilds and public bodies co-operated with the Provincial Government in raising funds.

It is the leaders of these charitable undertakings that Mr. Chen recommends for rewards.—Reuter.

THE NEW TUCHUN OF HUPEH

A Powerful Arm: No One Any Use for the Fallen Wang: His Farewell Excuses

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, Aug. 16.

General Hsiao holds the field. He was astute and politic in his movements, he had solid military power at his back, not only his own troops, for the shadow figure of the Super-Tuchun, Wu Pei-fu seemed always to invest his actions with a greater meaning.

Hsiao Yao-nan is a Hupeh man, and the chess-board of Wu-Han with all its pawns and pieces seemed quite familiar to him. He moved his pieces with such skill and sureness that General Wang was soon out-maneuvred and ousted from his stronghold.

It is almost pitiful to hear from men at the front how badly led some sections of Wang's forces were. Their knowledge of the roads and paths and villages seems to have been seriously at fault. Lacking surer guides, detachments of the Hupeh men committed themselves to local countrymen, who frequently had Southern sympathies. These farmers, cordially hating Tuchun Wang, led parties of his troops on to the hills where they found no place for night quarters. Horses and men were worn out with fatigue, and slept in the fields. Parties of Southerners soon appeared and forced them to give up their weapons and desert. In other parts of the line, where fighting actually took place, orders were only carried out with a tardy reluctance, and sometimes with a positive disobedience. There was a lack of cohesion in advance and retreat, with the result that various units got isolated and defeated.

HSIAO KEEPS ORDER.

The appointment of Sun Ch'uan-fang as Field Marshal was a foregone conclusion, but both Wang and he were unpopular with the troops and the feeling grew amongst the men that the Hunanese were not their only enemies, and they began to be mistrustful of the solid belt of Hsiao's 25th Division, which stretched like a rampart between them and their base at Wuchang.

As soon as the official proclamation of Hsiao's appointment arrived, the new Governor moved his Staff and Headquarters into Wuchang and occupied the Government Cotton Factory by the P'ing Hu Gate, but while a few of his troops were quartered in the Left and Right Banner Camps respectively, most were in camp outside the city below Yingp'ankow on the Yangtze.

One of General Wang's companies of troops, not far from the city gave signs of restlessness. Hsiao

replied by marching solid bodies of his own soldiers backwards and forwards in their vicinity.

SOLDIERS ENTREATED TO BE GOOD.

On Wednesday, the 10th, General Wang made a formal statement to officials and troops, exhorting them to accept the new régime and join with the new Tuchun in the preservation of law and order. Mung Wen-shan, the officer in supreme command of all the Military Police, issued a strongly worded proclamation to the troops, reminding them of their duties and responsibilities: that their loyal obedience to orders was most important at the present time, when the cities of Wu-Han were crowded with soldiers and the merchants had just suffered through the recent mutiny.

He warned each soldier to protect their common reputation, to abstain from vicious conduct and noisy wrangling, to pay proper prices for all goods purchased, and pointedly reminded them that severe treatment would be meted out to all offenders.

After handing over the official seals to Mr. Liu Ch'eng-en, the Civil Governor, General Wang made his departure at 5 a.m. on the 11th instant by the Wen Chang Gate, where the Civil Governor and many other officials had assembled to bid him farewell. The General boarded the Government launch Chu Yao and set off for Pukow. It is stated that, hearing of a plot to assassinate him at Pukow, Wang secretly returned to Hankow and travelled north to Tientsin by the Kin-Han Railway. He is supposed to have found himself and several of his bodyguard a happy home in the old Austrian Concession.

TUCHUN WANG'S FAREWELL.

Ex-Tuchun Wang has issued the following telegram, explaining to the public his real reasons for resigning the Tuchunship:—

"I, Wang Chan-yuan, have controlled the Hupeh Province for seven years, and my only aim in that time, as has been seen and known by my countrymen, has been to bring peace to our country. Our country is now in the most dangerous condition, and civil war is still being carried on repeatedly; and for these things my heart aches. At present, as I consider the general situation of our country, it seems that the current of the policy of self-government is flowing into it, and that actually this policy may save the country from danger. Military men have for long meddled with political affairs in China, although such a state of affairs is in opposition to the recognized opinion of the whole world. My character is simple, and I am indifferent to the intrigues of the present system; I am, moreover, old and sick and I have, therefore, decided to resign from my post.

"Happily on August 9 I received a Presidential Mandate instructing me that I was permitted to leave my post, and appointing General Wu Pei-fu as High Inspecting General and Hsiao Yao-nan as Tuchun of Hupeh. At the time that I offer the seal to the new Tuchun I beg to announce that I have never taken up the office of High Inspecting Commissioner.

"I greatly regret that, although I have the best intentions, I am unable to do anything to save our country from

the dangers that threaten her. Henceforth I shall form one of the common people of the new world, and I leave Wuchang for the North.

WANG CHAN-YUAN."

THE NEW BROOM.

A few hours after Wang's departure, at 8.30, General Hsiao took over the Wen Chang Gate, and the Wang Shan Gate, and his troops were posted at the Tuchun's yamen, and a strong detachment was told off to line the streets from his old headquarters at the Wuchang Cotton Mill to his new home. At 11 a.m. the new Governor, welcomed by all the officials and members of the People's Union, and attended by his military band, was duly installed as Military Governor of the province of Hupeh, and received the seals of office from the Civil Governor, Mr. Liu.

A visit to the city on the same day revealed the fact that at all the city gates, in addition to the usual police, there were ten of Hsiao's own troops, fully armed, who assumed full responsibility for the examination of baggage, while the old police merely made mild inquiries. In the case of the Civil Governor's yamen, Mr. Liu's troops had all been moved inside, while General Hsiao's pickets guarded the entrance. The new recruits on duty at the Treasury, the Mint and other public offices were replaced by men of the 25th Division. The City Police had appeared in surprisingly new uniforms. Inquiries elicited the answer that the Head Commissioner of the Police had prepared new uniforms in honour of General Hsiao, hoping in the Chinese phrase to emulate the worthy Vicar of Bray and his constancy to those in power, of whatever party.

THE QUESTION OF CIVIL POWER.

The appointment of a new Civil Governor is very much discussed. There have already been several nominees, amongst others Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming, a Hupeh man, Tuchun of Hunan in the days of Yuan Shih-kai, who has been asked by the Chihli party to mediate between the Revolutionary leaders in the Hunan army and General Hsiao. This appointment hardly seems the most likely.

There have been constant discussions about the problem of local self-government recently and very strong hopes, especially since Hsia Shou-k'ang's time, that the real powers and responsibilities of administration might be with the Civil Governor rather than the Military Governor. Many folks wonder whether Wu Pei-fu will not try to win over the Revolutionaries by appointing Mr. K'ung Kang as Civil Governor.

THE NEW TUCHUN'S PROCLAMATION.

General Hsiao in his first proclamation as Tuchun, stated that, in obedience to the Presidential Mandate, he had accepted the official seals. He felt that the Yangtze and Han rivers gave Hupeh a position of central and commanding importance between

North and South, that at the present time it was the critical and strategic centre of the whole country; he felt the heavy responsibility of taking up the work of such an onerous position.

General Hsiao went on that, while the preservation of public peace and order and the defence of the Province was his sole responsibility, regarding the administration of affairs, he would follow the guidance of the genuine feelings of the majority. He called upon the Hupeh people to be assured and confident of the future.

It is a pleasure to record that large consignments of rice received from Wuhu and different centres in Kiangsi have tended to alleviate the trouble caused by the serious shortage in this centre. The Commissioner of Finance has also slightly lowered the prices by exempting all rice in Wu-Han from the usual rice tax.

There is some anxiety in Wu-Han over the increasing number of men who were in General Wang's army but now appear to be at large. The men under Sun Ch'uan-fang who were at the front were by Friday last entirely replaced by Chin Yun-peng's 8th Brigade and the other troops just arrived from the North. General Chang Fu-lai's 24th Division arrived on Friday at Liu Chia Miao and proceeded immediately to the front.

WU PEI-FU'S NEED OF MONEY.

On Friday evening Wu Pei-fu himself reached Hankow and was welcomed by the two Governors of the Province and all the chief officials of Wu-Han. A consultation was held at Liu Chia Miao station and Mr. Wei Lien-fang, the Commissioner of the Finance Department, was instructed by General Wu to hold up all Government revenues from all sources in the province with a view to meeting the expenses of the campaign against Hunan and the ordinary pay of the troops.

General Wu crossed to Wuchang on Saturday, and on Sunday visited the front at Kinkow. The Southerners have made further advances and captured Ting Shih Chiao. It is generally supposed that the complete changes made so recently in the personnel of the front lines of the Hupeh troops have made it impossible for the great "Army for the Relief of Hupeh," as it is called, to make a real impression on the enemy. Naturally if the Hupeh army suffer further reverses, the outlook for Wu-Han will become really serious.

Hankow Compradore and Tls. 50,000

Hankow, Aug. 21.

A local compradore has absconded. It is reported that the losses involved amount to Tls. 50,000.—Reuter.

HONGKONG, Aug. 23.—It is reported, but not confirmed that the Cantonese have captured Lungchow, and that the Kuangsi-ites have fled into Annam.—Reuter.

POLITICS AT WENCHOW.

Taoyin's Departure After Struggle with the Tuchun

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wenchow, Aug. 11.

Yesterday, August 10, the Wenchow Taoyin left this port by the str. Ka-ho. His departure was under compulsion, and hence had none of the bustle and noise which generally are associated with the leaving of a big official.

Ling Taoyin has commended himself to the Wenchow people by his readiness to ameliorate their conditions during one of the most trying periods of food scarcity which this district has ever experienced.

Over 700,000 bags of rice have been imported since last autumn, and disorders and riots have been thereby prevented.

The Taoyin has been an active member of the local famine relief committee, which, owing to the grants made by the Shanghai Chinese and Foreign Famine Relief committee, has been able to render aid to several tens of thousands of indigent families.

Politics, however, take precedence of official ability; and the fact that our Taoyin is a friend of the provincial governor (civil), has led to his banishment from Wenchow under threat of arrest.

THE TUCHUN DEFIED.

It appears that Ling Taoyin had been ordered by the governor to facilitate the election of the local members of the provincial council, but the Tuchun was opposed to the election taking place, as he is aware that there is a decided movement in his province towards self-government and that in fact a provincial constitution had been drafted.

Mr. Ling regarded the prohibition or even the delay of the election of provincial councillors as being a direct violation of articles governing the election, and determined to proceed in harmony with those articles.

This brought the military in conflict with the civil authority. Martial law was proclaimed and the Taoyin was forbidden to proceed with the elections under penalty of arrest. H. E. Ling was not to be terrorized with the result that he was forced to leave the port, having, however, the sympathy of the people. It is difficult to forecast what the next move will be.

The first crop of rice has been reaped. While being good, it has not affected the high price of the cereal. Rain is badly wanted, otherwise the later crop will prove a failure.

WE are informed by the Japanese Consulate-General that it has received an official telegram from the authorities in Tsingtao to the effect that quarantine is to be imposed on all vessels arriving at that port from Shanghai on and after August 23.

THE HOME RULE MOVE ON THE YANGTZE

Wu Pei-fu's Enemies Not Only in Hunan: The Growing Passion for Self-Government

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, Aug. 18.

The question of provincial independence and self-government is being widely discussed in Wuchang. At present there are three aspects of the problem before the people, i.e., the attitude of the new Military Governor, General Hsiao, the real purpose, and power to carry out that purpose, of the revolutionaries in the Hunan Army, and again the desires of the people of Wu-Han and their ability to find their way to a really effective scheme.

Regarding the attitude of General Hsiao, it is interesting to hear of an interview between him and 20 odd representatives of the Bureau for the Organization of Local Self-Government in Hupeh, on last Sunday. After receiving the congratulations of these gentlemen and assuring them of his eagerness to bring about a speedy peace between the two neighbouring provinces, General Hsiao spoke of the widespread trend of public opinion in favour of local self-government throughout the whole of China. He stated that the Central Government had decided to fall in with this popular current of feeling and to issue instructions regarding its definite form and execution. General Hsiao hoped to discuss the matter fully with the Civil Governor. He regarded the question as one that needed thorough care in its re-construction: the financing of the scheme required special care, lest the whole thing fell through owing to lack of financial support.

WU PEI-FU'S UNPOPULAR ORDER.

Unfortunately General Wu Pei-fu has given the impression that he is rather suspicious of popular assemblies at present. The Hankow Chamber of Commerce had arranged to hold a public meeting of business people at the main hall on Monday last. There was nothing offensive about the announcement, which merely said that the meeting was called to make a public demand for the removal of the large bodies of troops in Wu-Han and the immediate consideration of terms of peace, with a view to the salvation of the people. On Sunday, however, the Hankow Garrison Commander, General Tu Hsi-chün, received orders by messenger from Wu Pei-fu to forbid the meeting. Commander Tu immediately issued proclamations to that effect stating that the meeting had been vetoed by the High Commissioner of Hunan and Hupeh, General Wu.

This has naturally aroused some irritation and resentment.

GREAT PROMISES FROM HUNAN.

The second aspect of the question of self-government arises

from the activities of Messrs. Chiang and K'ung, the revolutionaries with the Hunan forces. They have already organized a temporary government for Hupeh along the lines of self-determination, as was stated in a previous letter.

One of their propaganda circulars, which lies before me as I write, begins by heartily abusing "that public thief" General Wang, whose greatest crime was his embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds.

The statement proceeds to pass severe censure on Wang's tools and henchmen, who furthered his evil purposes. As regards their own future work in Hupeh, Commissioner Chiang makes rosy promises that, under the new régime, the public order will be guarded: public funds will be jealously protected: officials and people alike will be secure and peaceful: all robbers will be dealt with: officials will fulfil their responsibilities: good men will be employed in public work—and so on.

The question is how far are these men willing to compromise and adopt an opportunist policy, or will they stubbornly resist any sort of a present settlement with the Tutchuns of the north. Mr. K'ung is naturally reluctant to become a Civil Governor in Hupeh under the same conditions as Hsia Shou-k'ang and desires that new measures of self-government shall be a reality and not merely a name.

ALL COMPROMISE REFUSED.

So far these men have resisted all compromise with Hsiao and Wu Pei-fu, apparently entertaining the hope that they can inflict defeat on the Northerners and finally occupy Wu-Han by force. This is a great hope and difficult to make good.

General Wu was at Kinkow on Sunday and warned the Hunan leaders that, if his terms were not accepted by 6 p.m., he would feel bound to continue the attack. Six o'clock passed and the attack on Hsin T'i was launched by the 1st Shantung Brigade and the 21st Mixed Brigade.

Not only so, but General Wu's forces increase daily; further reinforcements are coming: 5,000 of Wu's "Model Army" have already gone off to the front.

Mr. K'ung has a great task before him and if he wishes to serve the present interests of the Wu-Han people, he may well be advised to make terms, until Wu-Han can be rid of these numberless hungry legions from the north.

THE STUPID PEOPLE.

As regards the real desires and feelings of the people of Wu-Han, it is difficult to say. Few would

oppose the theory of self-government with a scheme of United Provinces, something after the pattern of the United States of America. It is the practical working out of such a scheme that they fear. Democracy makes great demands upon the individual citizen and his sense of responsibility as a citizen.

If the average individual is not interested in the commonweal or his character and education are inadequate, such local self-government tends to become the work and interest of a few ambitious office-mongers.

Reference has already been made to one public meeting vetoed by High Commissioner Wu. Two other meetings will give us some clues as to forces at work in the same direction. First a mass meeting of the citizens of Hupeh gathered at the Huang Ho Lou above the Hanyang Gate in Wuchang. There were about 1,000 people present. The proceedings frequently lapsed into a noisy disorder. At the outset there was great objection to having any chairman. Would-be orators then mounted the platform, as the spirit moved them and met with varied receptions. One man with a Huang Kang accent began to make a violent attack on Wang and his associates in the misappropriation of public funds, when he was interrupted by some one, charging him with being a member of Wang's clique himself. The speaker hurriedly subsided and they saw him no more.

MUCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

Various proposals were made at the meeting: that the sources of the ex-Tuchun's immense fortune should be investigated and his local personal "estate" confiscated: that all his associates and inferior officials, who had assisted him in his evil deeds, should be arraigned before a public tribunal; that his party supporters should be driven out of the province, and all corrupt magistrates, who had been fleecing the people, summarily turned out of office.

There was great enthusiasm at the motion that the Civil Governor be urged to put the principles of self-government into effect.

The meeting was not a great success. A good deal of steam was let off, without any practical result. There was a lack of sane and wise guidance, and amongst the promoters of the meeting there were really about two prominent merchants, and no other well-known names. The circular calling for this gathering was a violent attack on the "detestable militarism that has been crushing the people beneath its heel." It reminded the people how they had suffered by rape and fire, brute force and death, at the hands of the soldiers. The people had let slip their rights of self-government. Wang Tutchun had gone, but the evils of military domination remained.

THE ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE.

Whether it was north or south, Fengtien party or Chihli party all were the same—all employed military force to tyrannize over them. The self-government granted by a military rule was false. Genuine Democratic Self-Government was the only true Self-Government. If the will of the people was to be subject to military power, then the minority were ruling the majority. Again military success or failure was not permanent: military power rose and fell; and the struggle for military power made the government unsettled and unstable.

The people were passing through the fire and water of affliction. They should arise and make their escape from these troubles. They should save Hupeh by a resolute belief in self-determination, by spreading abroad the methods of self-protection, by claiming the actual realization of self-government. They should never let slip again their rights of popular self-control.

MR. STEVENS'S
KIDNAPPER

Kuo, the Shensi Brigand, Shot

Reuter's Peking correspondent writes:—A report from General Yen Hsing-wen, Tuchun of Shensi, says that Colonel Kuo Chien, the leader of the bandits who recently imprisoned Mr. Stevens, the English Missionary, has been executed. Kuo was the last of four bandit leaders who have terrorized various regions in Shensi for several years. Sometimes a partisan of General Chen Shu-fan, and at other times an open enemy of the Provincial Government and the people alike, Kuo is believed to have maintained close relations with Kuangtung for many years.

When General Feng Yu-hsiang entered Shensi in June, Kuo came forward with an offer of assistance and subsequently requested permission to enter Sianfu. General Feng did not accept his offer of help, but allowed him to go to Sian.

Meanwhile, however, Generals Yen and Feng had made close inquiries into the records of Kuo and other suspected characters. Convincing evidence of many crimes carried out by Kuo was secured, and he was summarily shot by order of the Tuchun.

Experience of Mr. Stevens While
a Captive: The Price of a
Foreigner's Life

We have received the following letter from Mr. C. H. Stevens of the C. I. M. at Fengsiang, Shensi, who was recently released after being held as a hostage by bandit military since the end of April.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—You will ere this have heard that I have at last been set at liberty. Some further particu-

lars of what has taken place may be of interest.

On my seeing Wei the first time he declared that my life was worth hundreds of Chinese. Considering the insignificance of the individual to whom he spoke this remark was far from flattering to his own countrymen.

MALICE AFORETHOUGHT.

Kuo Chien only came to see me once and then only to tell me coolly that Chen Shu-fan had demanded that Wei hand over Kuo in exchange for his father, and that as Wei had taken me instead, he (Kuo) was unable to assist me, though Wei has since told me that days before my capture Kuo had sent orders to guards at the various city gates that I was not to be allowed to leave the city. It seems quite clear Wei was simply a cat paw for Kuo. It is reported that Kuo had declared to a certain individual that he could not find any excuse for apprehending me previous to the Wei's father incident.

It is now quite evident that Chen Shu-fan and the commander of Kansu troops King simply set themselves from the commencement to fool the foreigners as long as possible while they gathered in a big opium tax all round. It is even asserted that in one district his tax collectors followed on the heels of famine relief distributors. Had Chen really been in earnest for my release he could at once have set Wei's father at liberty and so have taken away Wei's excuse for detaining me and have compelled Kuo to show his hand.

A TARGET FOR RIFLEMEN.

The opinion has been expressed by Chinese that Chen Shu-fan would probably have preferred harm should come to me at Kuo's hands as a valid excuse for demanding his life. This opinion seems quite feasible in the light of the city having been heavily fired on from all sides even after Chen had been ordered to retire and the Kansu Governor has wired Peking that his troops had retired to Kansu.

The idea was more than once mooted that if the bombardment continued I should be taken and tied in a prominent place on the city wall and thus exposed to the rifle fire of Chen's men.

At one time leading civilians suggested I should be allowed to live in Mission House, but I heard that Kuo objected and that Wei was afraid harm would come to me at the hands of some of the worst soldiers, ready for any dare-devil act as an excuse to run away. Some too were bitter against Kuo for not surrendering or else attempting to break through the cordon outside.

After about a month's time Wei suddenly decided to take up his residence in Mission House, also his bodyguard and artillerymen (so-called). While this allowed of my being at home it meant a considerable portion of our premises being occupied by a lot of dirty,

opium smoking, syphilitic rascals who made the yards occupied by them filthy. How the microbes must have enjoyed themselves! Wei, it seems, was under the impression that if harm came to me from a stray bullet on our own compound he would not be responsible, but I let him know otherwise. I may just mention that not one of those gentlemen who accuse missionaries of having a good time sent me an offer to exchange places with me for their summer vacation. Such a splendid opportunity of a change from treaty ports.

A FOREIGNER AT TLS. 50,000 A TIME.

Wei tells me that Chen Shu-fan had informed them that the price of a foreigner's life was Tls. 50,000. It is certainly time that kind of notion was knocked out of their heads, or any little officer may feel at liberty to lay hands on the nearest foreigner to get his superior into trouble, and Tls. 50,000 is soon squeezed out of the people without either the government or the guilty party suffering.

After Wei's father turned up here Wei sneaked off without even saying good-bye. But his men continued to occupy rooms for days after. Eventually when they left they walked off with quite a lot of our furniture.

OVERREACHING THEMSELVES.

When at the military quarters, two long documents written in Chinese and already signed with my name, were brought to me evidently at Kuo's instigation. These were accusing Chen of burning Mission houses and other things. I was supposed to assent to these and forward one to the British Minister and one to the Foreign Office. I pointed out that it would be absurd for a British subject to communicate with the British Minister in Chinese.

I have since learned that when my wife and escorts went to see the commander of Chen's troops they were fired on several times by Chen's soldiers, and when finally reaching the commander's quarters were told bluntly the men in question had already been killed, which was a deliberate lie.

I am, etc.,

C. H. STEVENS.

Fengsiang, Shen., Aug. 8.

THE "Shun Pao" published a paragraph on Tuesday to the effect that Mr. Chen Lu, the Chinese Minister in Paris, had telegraphed to Peking that in connexion with the suspension of the Banque Industrielle de Chine the French Government had decided to subscribe new shares in order to re-open the bank, and all Chinese debts (or debts in China—the exact meaning is not altogether clear) would be first paid. While this news is of much interest to those suffering through the closing of the bank, it has to be pointed out that before being accepted confirmation from other sources should be awaited.

GENERAL MISERY IN NANNING

People in a State of Constant Suspense: Cholera at Lungchow: The Aeroplane Scare

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanning, July 30.

We have been so long isolated from Hongkong on account of the fighting on the river that we have nearly forgotten what the old normal life was like. Then our supplies came up regularly, and newspapers and letters were a daily occurrence.

Poor Nanning is inert and dispirited—so many shops shut, the rich merchants fled, the big officials all disappeared, newspapers suspended, and rumour after rumour keeping the people in constant suspense.

To add to the general misery, we had the tail end of a typhoon, with torrents of rain. The river is now in flood, inundating thousands of houses.

A dozen motor vessels are tied up at the almost deserted Customs pontoon, with their crews in dejected inactivity.

Weary soldiers are filing in daily from the country, bringing tales of defeat, and adding a terrible problem to an already over-taxed city, for they have arms and ammunition and long arrears of pay owing.

The Roman Catholics and Seventh Day Adventists have converted their compounds into refuge camps.

RED CROSS PROTECTION.

The Emmanuel Mission Hospital has no room for any out-patients, as their quarters are very cramped, but all the beds are occupied, for the hospital became extremely popular, and many had to be turned away, who could only lay claim to gumboils, palpitations, and such like, and were not considered eligible! A widow, with several small children, who lives in the hospital street, asked permission to hang a notice outside her door, "Foreign medicine sold here." She said that would be an infallible protection.

A Red Cross Association has been formed, and I am told that every subscriber of \$25 is given authority to hang the Red Cross flag outside his door!

Lu Yung-ting's generals have fallen away from him with the exception of Tan Hao-ming and Ma Chai. These three have escaped to Lungchow (near the French border), where thousands of others have gone. An epidemic of cholera has broken out there, however, and the French have closed the frontier.

General Wong, a retired official at Lungchow, has been here at the head of affairs; and, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, is doing his best to preserve order and keep things hanging together, but now he threatens to give up and go home.

A peace deputation left by special boat to meet General Chen Chiung-ming at Kueiping, a town between here and Wuchow. The General received them coldly. It is said, and asked for explanations concerning the ammunition being shipped from Nanning to Lungchow.

Business is largely suspended. The paper currency is all that most people possess (for no country can employ paper exclusively so long as Kuangsi has without draining itself of precious metal) and it still has a fictitious value: \$250 Kuangsi notes can buy Hongkong \$100 and \$1 in silver is worth, roughly, \$2 in paper, but the market value of goods is not in the same proportion, and prices have not risen as much as one would have expected them to.

BUSINESS AT A STANDSTILL.

There has been a little looting of *fantan* shops and some disorder in the city, but nothing of any importance. A large body of soldiers who were starting out to make trouble were detected in time, surrounded by loyal police, and disarmed.

Newspapers, coming round by Haiphong and Lungchow, report that aeroplanes were on the point of leaving Wuchow to bomb Nanning, and one paragraph gave categorical details as to how much damage had already been done to this city. That was two weeks ago, but we, on the spot, haven't caught sight yet of a single machine.

KUANGTUNG REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE.

Aug. 1.

General Wai, one of Lu Yung-ting's most highly placed lieutenants, who has recently gone over to the "other side," arrived here yesterday with a large body of his soldiers. He is installed in the military *yamen*, and his men are behaving with perfect order. He controls the city until the arrival of General Chen Chiung-ming. Public confidence is being restored.

There has been some talk of a retransfer of the provincial capital to Kueilin; but the air is full of rumours and no one, not behind the scenes, knows for certain what is going on.

Proclamations are posted up in the name of Kuangtung declaring the city under martial law.

Banners and flags of welcome are hung everywhere.

THE GENERAL EXODUS.

Aug. 4.

General Chen Chiung-ming is not expected now for another ten days. He is afraid to advance too quickly lest his lines of communication be cut. On all sides Nanning is surrounded, and at no great distance, by large bodies of Kuangsi troops with arms and ammunition, but with no pay.

Great numbers of Nanning residents fled last month to Lungchow. Now Lungchow is reported to be in a state of disorder and the troops there are looting.

General Lu Yung-ting is said to have crossed the borders into An-nam—but that is another rumour.

At last a motor boat is about to

KUOMINTANG EMISSARIES

Intrigue in Various Provinces

Canton, Aug. 16.

An exodus of Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, members is taking place from Canton, their destination being Kuangsi, Hunan, Hupeh and Chékiang, where, it is said, important political developments have taken, or will take place. Unemployed politicians have been flocking around the Cantonese Army headquarters and the new Kuangsi Governor for some time.

General Hsu Shao-ching—a Cantonese, and chief military attaché to Sun Yat-sen, who is now conferring with General Lu Yung-hsiang at Hangchow on national issues—has taken only a few supporters with him. Some of them are going on to Shanghai, apparently in order to co-operate with him and others in some new movement.

The Cantonese leaders are opposed to the "Third Government" idea, that is, they do not look with favour upon the calling of a national convention in Hankow or Changsha for the formation of a Federal Government among the several provinces which are now independent of Peking.

In the meantime the Government in Canton is preparing for the expedition against Peking through Hankow and by water. At least this report is being persistently circulated by the authorities here. —Reuter.

The Chinese Press states that Mr. Frederick Stevens, representative of the American Group of the New Consortium, is due to arrive here on September 10.

venture the voyage down the river to Wuchow and is advertised to leave on Saturday, the 6th. Others may follow. Several foreigners, who have been cooped up here, will take advantage of this opportunity and leave for the coast.

Nanning undoubtedly owes its tranquillity partly to the fact that the foreign residents have, for the most part, kept their heads and stuck to their posts. The Chinese attribute to us the possession of sources of information unknown to them. In times of panic we are narrowly watched, and if we keep outwardly calm and do not "publicly pack up our trunks" they are vastly reassured.

At the time of the 1911 Revolution the fact that no British missionary would leave Nanning (though a gunboat was sent up specially to take them away) did much to allay public fears at that critical period in the history of this city.

Nanning is passing through another crisis and we are not out of the wood yet!

Aug. 6.

Twenty thousand Kuangtung troops arrived yesterday, partly on foot and partly by boat. Everything is quiet.

THE ROBBERS OF KUEICHOW

Huge Haul from Cargo Flotilla: Novel Reasons for Allowing Opium Growing

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiyang, Kuei., July 30.

The Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of a telegram from Hunan stating that a flotilla of upwards of 60 boats has been attacked by robbers. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars. From the telegram it appears that before leaving Hungkiang the merchants paid about \$60 per boat as insurance fees. An escort of 100 soldiers went with the boats but when the robbers appeared the soldiers made off after firing a few shots into the air. Chenyuan and Huangping merchants report their losses at \$300,000 and Kueiyang merchants think they have been relieved of goods worth \$200,000.

A deputation waited on General Li Lieh-chun to report the matter and ask for help in recovering the goods, etc. The general was profuse in his apologies but was not able to do anything in the way of recovering what had been carried off.

General Lu has received word that a band of merchants with 300 or 400 loads of opium has met a similar fate. Just after crossing into Kuangsi the merchants and coolies were surrounded by upwards of four hundred robbers with magazine rifles. The merchants put up a brave fight in which 12 were wounded or killed before they gave in.

THE OPIUM REVIVAL.

At the beginning of this week missionaries from both missions, and the Postal Commissioner, asked the governor, commander-in-chief of the Kueichow forces and one or two other "big guns" what attitude the authorities intend taking toward the prohibition of opium cultivation, etc. this year. They all declared they are convinced the opium must go, but up to the present they have not been able to conceive of a plan for abolishing it that will not involve the poorer classes in greater distress. It was pointed out to them that all officials and gentry who took a leading part in reviving opium cultivation and commerce have suffered terribly during the last year or so, and, moreover, they were warned that if they are at all indifferent, then they too will find it hard to ward off suffering and distress.

Famine relief work is going ahead and it is well for the people that missionaries are taking an active part in distributing relief, otherwise those who should not get it would be "fed up" while those who should be "fed up" would not get it.

THE TWO KUANGS WAR BURDEN.

Hundreds of troops are being hurried to the south of the province

so that they may take part in the fighting against Kuangsi. At one place the people were informed that \$20,000 was needed to meet military expenses. The business men said it was impossible to raise so much in so short a time. Eventually they were told finances from the capital were arriving, and consequently they would be released from the obligation to provide the money.

Robbers are becoming increasingly active, and mails are being held up in all directions. The couriers find it difficult to run on schedule time now that rice is scarce and dear. A basin of congee sells for 40 cash, whereas five cash was considered a high price in the halcyon days. A meal and a night's lodging cost about \$0.20 as against three or four cents in bygone days.

MOKANSHAN TRANSPORT SCANDAL

From a Correspondent.

Mokanshan, Aug. 18.

Breakdown of the railway launch service is not due to the high water as at first reported, but to the breakdown of the launch itself.

Owing to the courtesy of the B.A.T., a few passengers came up last night, but no mail. It would seem to be time that the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway authorities looked into their transportation, and did something for the convenience of Mokanshan passengers. Present uncertainty is getting beyond the time-worn joke that "the launch has broken down again," which was taken in good part early in the season.

It hardly seems fair to advertise through transportation if the railway is unable to continue the launch service sufficiently.

* By all accounts the above is a mild way of putting it.—Ed.

Renewed Fight in Kuangsi

Hongkong, Aug. 19.

The terms of the Kuangsi-ites for the surrender of Lungchow being considered unsatisfactory, General Chen Chiung-ming has ordered an attack on the city.—Reuter.

New Governor for Kuangsi

Canton, Aug. 15.

Mr. Ma Chun-wu has been appointed Governor of Kuangsi. General Wei Yung-chang has been charged with the duty of disbanding the superfluous Kuangsi troops. General Chen Chiung-ming will only act in a supervising capacity. He will return to Canton within a month.—Reuter.

CANTON, Aug. 23.—A strike of building workers is stopping all construction in Canton. The strike of tea-house workmen is still unsettled.—Reuter.

POETIC DIVERSIONS IN SZECHUAN

Excursions into Poetry with a Chinese Gentleman

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., Aug. 5.

I am really on the road 100 li from Mienchow at a place called Anhsien. I have been up to a favourite haunt called Shihtsuen, where the C. M. S. once had missionaries at work; but our depleted ranks have necessitated withdrawal. We still do all we can, however. I have the luck of having a delightful companion, a Chinese who in addition to being a gentleman is also a Christian. Such trips as these are among the many compensations one gets out here. We have had plenty of experiences on the road. I do not include being wet through every day but one, because you expect that at this time of the year if you set out to walk. Certainly walking is the best way to enjoy the country as well as your companion.

One of our diversions has been Chinese poetry, and what a delightful one! I wonder whether your readers would be interested to see the sort of thing we have been doing. A gem (at any rate in the Chinese) from Li Beh:

"Beautiful in April grow the plum and peach.
At the doors of Tientsin far as eye can reach.
And the Tuanchang blossoms fair at morning be,
But by night they're floating to the Eastern sea.
And the hinder waters hasten to the fore,
Restless ever flowing from the days of yore;
So new peoples follow in their father's wake.
And their daily journey across the bridge they take."

Space will not allow me to pursue this subject, our friend the brigand demands his share of my ink. We were delayed one day through rain, and so had to put up for our last night at Hsuenping, a market 20 li from Shihtsuen. We found the place swept clean. A hundred odd of these wretches had come down a few days before. The people of the inn where we slept had very few things left in their possession. One of their little daughters had been killed, and a second wounded. Shihtsuen was quite quiet. On our way back we encountered a lot of soldiers who informed us they were out to clean the country of brigands. They belong, they said, to the division commanded by General Teng. We wish them luck, but considering that another brigadier-general (ex-brigand) is reported to be disbanding some of his troops they may find things a bit difficult.

THE report on the finances of Hongkong for the year 1920 states that the nominal amount of coins in circulation on December 31, was \$20,764,370 and the local circulation of notes of the three Banks having authorized issues was \$37,439,452. The specie in reserve was \$24,550,000.

HUGE FLOODS AT PENGPU

Dyke to the North Gives Way in the Typhoon: Lake Formed 16 miles by 150

From Our Special Correspondent.

Pengpu, Aug. 21.

Flood conditions around Pengpu are terrible and it is feared that railway traffic may be held up for some time longer.

It had been hoped that the emergency measures taken to repair the roadbed temporarily would be successful and that through trains might be running again by Monday the 22nd. On Saturday evening, however, August 20, news came from south of Pengpu that a strong wind was sending waves over the track, and another rainfall beginning made the control of the situation doubtful.

Although several hundred extra workers were sent out with carloads of rubble to ballast the tracks this additional storm greatly increased the gravity of the situation, the more so as many of the wooden sleepers and bundles of kaoliang used earlier in the week have been dislodged by the water and are now beating against the banks and undermining the structure they were designed to aid.

ALL ONE VAST LAKE.

The flood and the typhoon have created damage unequalled since 1909. The region about Pengpu is like a great shallow basin filled with flood water covering all except the highest points of land, to which thousands of refugees have fled. The lowest part of this basin is the Hung Tze Lake into which the Huaiho River empties.

With no outlet and all tributaries swollen with the heavy summer rains it is small wonder that the Tientsin-Pukow railway which crosses this basin, bridging the Huaiho at Pengpu, has had to yield to the flood, in spite of herculean efforts to keep the line of communication open.

8-IN. OF RAIN IN NINE HOURS.

When the Huai began rising in July steps were taken by the railway authorities to reinforce all weak places along the road and to secure large reserve stocks of broken stone from the quarries north and south of the danger zone. A heavy rainstorm ushered in the typhoon on Sunday and on Monday morning Pengpu seemed to be the very centre of the storm, with a record rainfall of 8-in. from eight in the morning to five in the afternoon.

Railway workers patrolled the tracks night and day and although the embankments were badly eaten at many places it was not until Monday afternoon at four o'clock (August 15) that the dyke guarding the region to the north of Pengpu gave way, and the waves broke over the top, washing away the railway elevations.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

A frightful loss of life was the result of the carrying away of ten miles of track north of Pengpu and as late as Saturday and Sunday (August 20 and 21) dead bodies were still floating in this inland lake while many more had been swept eastward by the current. We saw a number of bodies caught in the weeds below the water.

Numerous small river craft which were rescuing villagers cut off by the flood were caught in the current at this time and crashed against the iron flood bridges where they were overturned and most of the passengers lost.

FAMINE WILL FOLLOW.

This inland lake now measures some 16 miles to the north and 150 miles to the west. Shoochow is a small city of safety, with water 40-ft. deep licking at its gates, which have been hurriedly barricaded with sandbags.

Small islands of high ground dot the lake: all are covered with men and animals clinging desperately to their cramped resting places.

Steamlaunches and craft of every description are ferrying frantic passengers with what wreckage of household goods they have been able to secure over to cities themselves flooded but livable.

Famine will undoubtedly aggravate the sufferings of the survivors since the wheat crop was estimated at only 60 per cent. and even this is now destroyed.

THE EMBANKMENT AFFECTED.

In spite of the careful construction of the railway bed and the flood bridges, wherever the banks of the Huaiho (which runs parallel to the railroad between Linhuai-kuan and Pengpu) have given way, the embankment has been affected.

While the first point of damage took place near Mingkuang about 70 miles from Pukow, the greatest damage is north of Pengpu where for 10 miles the railway walls have been washed away on the east side, sometimes to the sleepers themselves or even to the rails.

The telegraph lines along the track, operated by the Chinese Telegraph Administration, the railway, and the Tschun of Anhui, have broken down frequently, but the railway has succeeded in keeping a fairly steady line of communication open.

EMERGENCY WORKERS ON RAILWAY.

About 2,000 extra men are being employed in emergency work by the railway,—wiremen for the telegraph system, patrolmen for the track, special quarrymen, and great gangs of coolies loading and dumping carloads of broken stone to reinforce the embankments.

The bridge across the Huaiho at Pengpu, consisting of nine spans 200-ft. long, is still standing, due to the fact that its foundations are sunk down 110-ft. to solid rock bottom. The big flood bridge 1,860-ft. long to the north of this bridge is also standing out well.

If the storm developing over Sunday the 21st does not compli-

FIRE AND TYPHOON AT FOOCHOW

Southern Portion of Chinese City Burnt Out: Junks Caught on the River

From Our Own Correspondent.

Foochow, Aug. 6.

An area of the river frontage, 200 yds. in length with a depth of 70 yds., which forms the south river portion of the Chinese city, was burnt to the ground here tonight. The cause of the conflagration was joss sticks which were being used for decorative purposes at a street urchins' gathering. One joss stick apparently fell in between some boxes containing straw packings, and the draught blowing up the narrow alleyway soon fanned the smoulder into a blaze, which spread to the flimsy Chinese domiciles near by.

Just when the flames were nearly smothered, a typhoon which had been moving in the direction of Foochow arrived, and swept across the city with hurricane force. For a moment the smouldering embers glowed, and then burst out into flames which were speedily carried along the river bank towards the town and encircled some huge stacks of timber. Very soon there was a flaming mass nearly 200 yds. in length, with huge tongues of flames licking into the night sky. The wind carried the flames along the mud-flats of the river bank where they spread into the junks that were beached there. The incoming tide refloated the flaring junks which were carried upstream, but fortunately missed other junks and vessels that were moored in the vicinity, which dared not move owing to the heavy gale that was blowing.

The fire burnt on till the early hours of Sunday morning. The howling wind, and the glare in the sky, made the night hideous.

The damage is estimated at \$200,000, of which \$100,000 is covered by insurance. Also there are three Chinese missing. The charred remains of one, a little boy, have been found.

In the course of the week-end storm no fewer than 151 trees were uprooted or blown down in the French Concession.

As the premises of the International Institute on Avenue Joffre have been leased to the Chinese University of Commerce for the next three years, the International Institute will be moved to Nanking upon Dr. Gilbert Reid's return from America.—And nobody cares if it and Dr. Reid go to even more remote places than that.

To cope with the situation, the engineers of the railway at this section, Mr. O. Karlbeck, and Mr. R. B. Aries of Pukow, hope to resume traffic shortly.

TRIPS INTO THE TRIBES DISTRICT

A New Attraction for the Summer Holidays : A Land of Turmoil and Strife

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chengtu, Sze., Aug. 1.

Despite the wet season the majority of the Chengtu foreign community ploughed their way through mud and rain to their respective summer resorts. Oumei, Kuanhsien and Pehluting are the popular places and all available rooms have been occupied.

The latter is the youngest of the trio and has a baker's dozen of bungalows.

This year it was included in the robber infested district and a consular warning was sent to those planning to make their summer residence there.

Later, after consultation with the heads of the market towns, in the vicinity, who were in close touch with the leaders of the robbers, the foreigners decided to take the risk and most of the houses are occupied. Mount Oumei and the Kuanhsien hills are in protected districts and in consequence, all available house room is occupied. A new attraction for those who are anxious to spend their vacation, travelling, is a trip through the tribes district. From Kuanhsien westward over the Niangtsiling pass is a road that skirts the tumultuous Min river, to the city of Sungpan twelve days journey from Chengtu. The scenery up this river is most picturesque. Stretching southward and westward are the ranges that rise one above another till they are lost in the plateau of Tibet.

A LAND OF MYSTERY.

Snowpeaks here and there give majesty and glory to the scenery. Primeval forests furnish timber for the cities and towns of the plains. Zoologists, botanists and geologists have found this country a paradise for strange specimens and peculiar formations. More recently special interest has been aroused in anthropology through the ever alert observer, Mr. J. H. Edgar, of the C. I. M. who has found relics of the stone age that would indicate an early residence of man in these valleys.

The Union University of Chengtu is fortunate in getting many of these specimens in its growing museum. To the rank and file, however, the great attraction at the present time is the scenery and the people. Once over the pass and turn to the right or left and you are in a country that is attached to China only by compulsion.

The inhabitants have maintained their identity throughout the centuries and kept fairly pure from the Sons of Han.

They resent being called Chinese, and though many speak the language, each tribe has its own dialect which they use in conversation. Chinese settlements or trad-

ing posts dot the main roads which follow the main river and some of its larger branches. To these the natives resort for trading purposes. Chinese are also thinly scattered through the hills but only as tenants of the tribesmen. These have a sort of extraterritorial rights especially when accused of crimes involving the death sentence.

The tribes people are tall, burly and generally quite friendly. They wear coarse homespun clothing. The women's dress has a different cut to the Chinese having more of the skirt effect. Though timid, their timidity is quite different from that of the Chinese women. The latter has the appearance of *Iu-hao-i-si* as if there were some shame attached.

The tribes girl or woman has the same timidity of alertness as the doe, ready to spring. In their girlhood they have fresh round faces that are fairly attractive but when they reach womanhood, through exposure and toil, their features become coarse. They may be seen working in the fields, hoeing, ploughing, or clearing the land.

EYRIE DWELLINGS.

For self protection the tribes people choose to live in small settlements. These are the seldom found in the valleys, but on the summits of hills or mountains far above the highroads. It is a most pleasant sensation when the traveller leaves the plains with their low buildings of poles, plaster and tiles, and within a day's travel gazes upon high stone edifices, like towering castles, perched upon the higher elevations.

These massive stone buildings are three and four storeys high with windows resembling cannon apertures. They are flat on top and covered with concrete, which makes not only a delightful resting place but a rare vantage ground to view the snowy peaks, and mountainous scenery. These roofs are used for drying grain, principally maize and beans.

The buildings rise one above the other on elevated flats so that in the distance they present a formidable array. Then to complete the picture from one to half a dozen stone towers eight, ten or 12 storeys high lift their heads above the dwellings like high smoke stacks.

These towers are 20 or 30 feet square at the base and divided off by floors. They may be used for storing grain or as forts in time of war.

As the Chinese now act as arbiters the fierce tribal wars that must have raged almost continuously in the olden days have largely ceased and as a result many of these towers are little used and are becoming dilapidated.

The struggle to maintain their independence against the aggression of the Chinese was the chief factor in influencing the tribes not only to desist in their senseless desire to destroy one another but in uniting them for common defence.

It has taken the Chinese many centuries to get even their present nominal jurisdiction over the fierce

tribesmen whose former delight was to make disastrous raids upon the more peaceful towns and cities of the plains. In short the dread of these raids were so recent that at the close of the 19th century one of the principal attractions, or shall we say, one of the chief exercises, at the annual review of troops on the Great East parade ground in Chengtu was sham battle between the uncouth Chinese soldiers with their flintlocks, and a band of *Man-tsz* (barbarians) with their bamboo woven shields and crude spears who were supposed to be raiding a city.

A SLEEPING VOLCANO.

Fortunately for the people of the plains the tribes have been so tamed that if left alone they are neither a menace to the Chinese or to themselves. Chinese magistrates occupy strategic points, but their powers are limited. The internal affairs of each tribe are controlled by a chief who holds his office by heredity. He has the power of life and death amongst his own people. It is too early to say that they are not still a menace. A sleeping volcano would be a better description. The Chinese officials are very wary in arousing their displeasure. During the last decade opium has been a source of friction. One band of soldiers who entered a tribal inheritance, were so roughly handled that they were glad to retire and no further action was taken.

Great resentment was felt last year over a military tax that was imposed upon them. There has been considerable uneasiness lest the privileges and prerogatives bestowed upon them by the Manchus should be abrogated by the Republic.

A definite history of these tribes who occupy hills and valleys adjacent, and who possess comparatively small areas, awaits the historian who will make zealous research among their own archives, and round out their discoveries by such Chinese literature as is obtainable. To the student of anthropology and history volumes lie unopened as yet in the origin, migrations and struggles of these various peoples who have undoubtedly arisen from different branches of the great human family. The supposed birthplace of the great Yu over 2000 B. C. is still held sacred in the mountain fastness. These highlanders have a possible record of 4,000 years and whether they are the aborigines of China, or a migration from Tibet, there seems to be no positive information. A very interesting booklet has been published by the Rev. Thomas Torrence, Chengtu, on the history, customs and religion of the Ch'ang, an aboriginal people of West China.

These summer jaunts by parties interested in various subjects will in the near future open up fresh avenues of information. The C. I. Mission have had work along the main route for years. The Chinese conference of the Canadian Methodist Mission has opened work in the valley of the T'o. Two tribal chiefs have already been baptized.

MOKANSHAN SUMMER RESORT ASSOC.

The Annual Meeting: Milk and High Prices: My Neighbour's Landmark: The Census

The annual meeting of the Mokanshan Summer Resort Association was called to order by President J. W. Crofoot at 9.30 a.m. on August 4, 1921. In the absence of the secretary the Rev. Robert F. Fitch, Vice-President J. V. Latimer acted as Secretary and the Rev. R. D. Smart was elected as Assistant Secretary. The roll was called and there were 55 present either in person or by proxy. The annual report of the Board of Directors as finally passed was in part as follows:—

THE RESIDENT AGENT.

We have passed through the experiment of committing our interests to the Executive Committee. This Committee not only appointed individuals to look after certain interests on the mountain such as Library, Tennis, etc. but also transferred many of its duties to a resident agent. Mr. C. Papi. The special responsibilities committed to this agent of the Association were roads, sanitation, caretakers, etc. By mutual agreement this contract will not be renewed next year. (Since the meeting Mr. H. H. Taylor, C.I.M., has accepted this position).

Since the arrival of the Executive Committee on the hill this year certain special committees have been appointed, and these have been at work during recent weeks. Also, up to July 21 the Rev. A. P. Parker acted as representative of the Executive Committee in all matters calling for consideration and action. This was by vote of the Executive Committee. We wish publicly to acknowledge our obligations to Dr. Parker and also to express our thanks for the real service rendered.

TRANSPORTATION.

As formerly the transportation has been entirely in the hands of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. The rates for baggage and chair coolies are higher than ever before. The serious aspect of this is not the cost of transportation to the mountain and back, but rather that it has a decided tendency to raise the standard of rates for all labour, and push the prices above those obtaining in neighbouring cities, or even Shanghai.

MILK AND ICE SUPPLY.

The milk supply has been a source of trouble and dissatisfaction both as to quality and price. There was a combine among the milk dealers to boost the price and to resist inspection. There seems to be no special reason why milk should be both inferior in quality and higher in price here on the hill than in the neighbouring cities

such as Hangchow and Shanghai. We should also bear in mind that while we desire to be just, yet every increase granted thoughtlessly is but a promise of another rise in price next year. A special committee is now handling the milk question. Daily inspection has been arranged for, and the price of 4½ quarts for one dollar, or about 22½ cents per quart, has been agreed on. This price is recommended to you from August 1, and is for the regulation one-quart bottle.

The ice supply is another matter. The ice king seems to have taken advantage of the short ice crop of last winter and successively raised the price, first to \$1.50 per hundred, then to \$1.60, and now up to \$2. And this also is at his own weight, his own accounting, and his own slow coolie delivery. This price, combined with the unusual short weight, brings the price of ice much higher than that paid in Shanghai and elsewhere in this section of China.

This matter should have the attention of the incoming Executive Committee before this season closes, and some agreement should be reached concerning the ice supply for the new year.

ROADS.

The tendency of certain roads to shift during the year is the cause of grave concern. These seem to move to the right or left, up or down, in or out, according to the desires of the man who next wishes to build on some adjacent lot.

There seems still to be the necessity of impressing upon the landowners of the hill the fact that they have no right to change their own land-marks without the consent of their neighbour.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND DISPENSARY.

The blame for not having an Association doctor on the hill this year does not rest on the Executive Committee nor on the Dispensary Committee. It rests rather on those Missions that did not see their way clear to adopt the recommendation providing for a rotation of Mission doctors here. With five or six large Missions working in this section of China, and four or five doctors in each Mission, together with new men coming out every year, it means that no man need necessarily be called upon for more than one season's service here in 25 years or so. The Missions should then give this man a real vacation. This might be taken either before or later than the M.K.S. season. The Board of Directors has instructed the Executive Committee to continue its effort to secure the consent of the Missions concerned, and to put this plan into operation.

The mountain has not been without medical attendance however, and Drs. McKenzie, Sweet, Buckingham, Manget, and possibly others have been caring for the medical needs of the hill. This is by private agreement, and not by contract with the Association. Dr.

Buckingham has kindly agreed to undertake the work of the Dispensary and a specially trained laboratory man has been secured from the Huchow Union Hospital. Dr. Hudson, dentist, is also on the hill, and is ready for consultation at the dispensary building.

RECREATION.

The tennis courts seem to be as popular as ever, and are in better condition than ever. The swimming pool is in use most of the time from early morning till night. The Swimming Club Committee kindly sent the printed booklet containing the constitution and by-laws to all house-holders on the hill, so that its plans and purposes are well known. Weekly concerts are being given on Tuesday nights, in the church, and are the source of great pleasure. These are under the general direction of Mrs. G. E. Tucker. The Library in the charge of Mrs. F. W. Goddard, is open to the public, and in charge of competent assistants.

Certain individuals insist on using donkeys. Donkeys attract flies, break up the roads, and are a general nuisance. Why not take chairs?

THE NEW WAGE SCALE.

A few weeks ago a group of carpenters and masons appealed to the Board of Directors for an increase of 10 cents per day for work on the hill on the ground that the transportation coolies have received an increase of approximately 10 cents per day. The Board recommends that the wage scale obtaining in Hangchow be taken as our standard for this year.

THE CHURCH.

The usual services in English and Chinese have been carried on during the last part of the season and during the beginning of this. We were privileged to have Dr. Kyle and Dr. Calkins for a few meetings, and Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick also for a brief stay, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 22, 23 and 24. These meetings may be considered as the first installments of this year's Conference, as we hope to have Dr. Torrey with us for a few days this month.

The present church building is now quite inadequate for our needs, and plans are advanced for erecting a new Assembly Hall.

At the end of July, 1920, the Treasurer had a balance in hand of \$247.67, and up to the beginning of this season a total credit balance of \$507.72. Last October after current expenses had been paid a sum of \$342.05 was put on fixed deposit with the American Express Company, at five per cent. interest. This left the Treasurer with an adverse balance of \$51.85. There are now two funds on fixed deposit which are labelled "For Building Fund," although there appears to be no record of official action taken designating them for that purpose. These are Gold \$862.48 U. S. currency, in the American Oriental Bank, and Mexican \$342.25 in the

American Express Company, as noted above.

The Board of Church Trustees is now composed (as far as can be ascertained) of the representatives of eight Missionary Societies and Board on the hill; viz. American Presbyterian, North and South; American Baptist, North and South; Methodist Episcopal South; Seventh Day Baptists; China Inland Mission; and the Church Missionary Society.

(Signed) T. GAUNT.

August 2, 1921.

The census was taken this year on August 1 and 2 by the Boy Scouts, under the direction of Messrs. Bowen and Wallace. The report is as follows:

American	383
British	300
German	15
French	16
Norwegian	16
Swiss	4
Korean	1
Russian	4
Chinese (Including Servants)	479
	1,218

Our best thanks are due those men and the Scouts for their faithful and efficient work.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

We shall present to you also the Treasurer's Report for the year 1920, which has been audited by us and found correct.

I. Current Account.

Dr.		
To Bal. from 1919	\$357.79	
.. Caretakers	350.50	
.. 1920 Concert	258.00	
.. Library	50.00	
.. Miscellaneous	99.68	
.. Tennis	71.56	
.. Pool and Bath Club	318.08	
.. Repairs Refunded	41.00	
.. House and Ass'n. Land Tax	1,818.38	
.. Guest Tax	245.00	
	3,610.19	
Cr.		
By Caretakers	\$502.53	
.. Library	100.00	
.. Miscellaneous	175.99	
.. Tennis	37.96	
.. Pool and Bath Club	50.24	
.. Printing	86.91	
.. Government Taxes	93.83	
.. Kindergarten	26.50	
.. Piano	450.00	
.. Bal. on purchase Shandemont Hostel	150.00	
.. Repairs	114.36	
.. Roads	345.35	
.. Sanitation	359.77	
.. Supplies	35.60	
.. Telegraph	40.00	
.. Transportation	42.41	
.. Travel	31.88	
.. Soldiers and Police	150.00	
.. Incidentals	41.67	
.. Transfer to Swimming Pool Extension	491.81	
.. Commission	9.07	
.. Bal. for'd. to 1921	306.31	
	3,610.19	

II. Swimming Pool and Extension Loan.

Dr.		
To Bal. from 1919	\$550.00	
.. Debentures sold	900.00	
.. Transferred from Current Account	491.51	
	1,941.51	
Cr.		
By Pool Reservoir, Dressing Room and Fixtures	\$1,941.51	

III. Boy Scouts Fund.

Dr.		
To Bal. from 1919	\$7.95	
Cr.		
By bal. for'd to 1921	7.95	
IV. Dispensary and Bible Memorial Fund.		
Dr.		
To Bal. from 1919	\$119.99	
.. Receipts from Sales and Fees	264.18	
.. Gifts	646.50	
	1,030.57	
Cr.		
By expenditures	327.38	
.. Bal. for'd. to 1921	203.29	
	1,030.67	

Audited and found correct. Balances totalling \$517.55 forwarded to 1921.

R. D. Smart,

F. H. Throop,

Auditing Committee.

August 3, 1921.

BUDGET FOR 1921.

Receipts.	
Treasurer's Balance forward	\$350
Taxes	2,000
Caretakers Fees	500
Library	50
Tennis Committee	100
Property Rent	60
Rental Swimming Pool	200
Total	\$3,280

Expenditures	
Treasurer's working Balance	350
Caretakers	500
Government Taxes	90
Junior Recreation	100
Library	100
Dispensary	200
Tennis	100
Printing	150
Roads	300
Sanitation	400
Supplies	25
Telephone and Telegraph	120
Travel	50
Sinking Fund	432
Soldiers and Police	200
Incidentals	163
Total	\$3,280

We regret that the "Messenger," that little paper which caused so much pleasure and inflicted so much pain, last year, could not be continued this year. The Executive Committee invited Mr. David Gustafson to become the editor. Upon reaching the mountain this year he found himself Superintendent of the Sunday School, much to his surprise, so felt compelled to resign.

NEW BLOOD NEEDED.

We cannot say too much in praise of those who have responded so cordially to our appeals for service. Only the few have refused, and these, in nearly every case, have had sufficient reasons to justify the refusal. Yet the younger generation of land owners and the splendid list of casual visitors should remember the old men who have carried the burdens in past years, should note our gray hairs, bald spots and bended backs. You should permit the Crofoots, the Crawfords, the Parkers, the Latimers and others of their tribe to enjoy their old age in peace and their summer vacations free from committee work, road building, sanitation, etc. Just do the heroic thing, and volunteer.

We now present the report of the Treasurer for the year 1920, which

has been audited and found correct. This report will be followed by the proposed recommendations, and the budget.

The Board of Directors,
per James V. Latimer,
Acting Secretary.

Mokanshan, August 4, 1921.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. To recommend that the wage scale for skilled workmen on the hill follow the wage scale obtaining in Hangchow for the season 1922-23, that for the remainder of this season the Board of Directors fix prices in consultation with the workmen, and the wages of the coolies be included in this adjustment.

2. To express the feeling of the Board of Directors that the Executive Committee should continue its efforts to secure Mission Medical Attendance on the mountain during the season.

3. To recommend that those who refuse to abide by the rules and regulations of the Association be deprived of all privileges, such as tennis, the library, sanitation, etc., and that this rule shall apply to all guests as well as to the owners of the property concerned.

4. The recommend, (a) That the care and control of the Assembly Hall be committed to a Board of Trustees elected annually consisting of six members elected by the Mokanshan Summer Resort Association from members of Protestant churches, with the proviso that the electorate and representatives of the congregation shall be communicant members of the Protestant Churches. These Trustees shall be elected for a period of three years, one-third retiring each year. In the beginning two members elected by the Association shall be elected for a period of one, two or three years. In like manner shall those be elected by the church congregation be chosen for these three periods.

(b) That the title to the land upon which the Assembly Hall is built and all the land and buildings now held by the Board of Church Trustees together with the new building be transferred to this newly constituted Board of Trustees.

(c) The members of the Board of Trustees representing the Association shall be elected at the time of the Annual Meeting, upon nomination of the Board of Directors, and those representing the Church congregation shall be elected by the congregation on the second Sunday following the Annual Meeting.

5. To recommend that at least four (4) Debentures be retired this year and that the election of these be committed to the Executive Committee with power.

6. To recommend that the Sanitation Committee arrange for, and insist on the daily inspection of milk, and that the community be asked to co-operate with the committee in enforcing this condition.

7. To recommend that the concert funds now on fixed deposit and in the hands of the treasurer be transferred to the newly constituted Assembly Hall Trustees.

The following motion was submitted and carried: That the Board of Directors be instructed to give careful consideration to the question of providing some means whereby habitual residents of Mokanshan, not lot holders, may have an opportunity of participating more fully in the privileges and duties of the administration of the affairs of the Association, making report at the next annual meeting and providing if necessary, for proper notice of constitutional amendment.

The Treasurer then submitted the Budget for the ensuing year, which was adopted.

The following were elected

officers for the coming year (1922).
 Rev. A. P. Parker, D. D. President.
 Rev. J. V. Latimer, D. D. Vice-President.
 Rev. R. D. Smart, Secretary.
 Mr. H. M. Smith, Treasurer.
 Directors:—Rev. A. P. Parker D. D.,
 Rev. J. V. Latimer, D.D., Rev. R. D.
 Smart, Mr. H. M. Smith, Rev. L. O.
 Browley, Mr. J. H. Black, Mr. G. B.
 Fryer, Dr. F. W. Goddard, Rev. J. C.
 Hawk, Rev. J. L. Hendry, Rev. A.
 Gracie, Dr. F. P. Manget, Mr. C. G.
 McDaniels, Mr. C. F. McKenzie, Rev. C.
 F. McRae, Rev. Evan Morgan.
 Church Directors: Rev. P. R. Bake-
 man, Rev. O. C. Crawford, D.D., Rev.
 A. Gracie, Rev. J. C. Hawk, Rev. P. J.
 King, Rev. H. H. McMillan.

In view of the fact that he is selling his property on the mountain, the President (Mr. J. W. Crofoot) tendered his resignation. This was accepted and Dr. A. P. Parker, who had just been elected for 1922 was asked to assume his duties immediately to fill this vacancy.

The resignation of the secretary, Dr. R. F. Fitch was received and accepted, and the newly elected for 1922, the Rev. R. D. Smart, was requested to assume the duties of the secretaryship at once in order to fill this vacancy.

WEIHAIWEI AS IT IS AND MAY BE

Projected New Hotel: Insecurity of Tenure: New Signs of Progress

From a Correspondent.

Weihaiwei, Aug. 16.

In former years—more particularly this season—the available accommodation here for summer visitors, the people who seek to escape the great heat of places further south and who desire to get as near to the sea as possible, has fallen far short of the demand, and our recent experiences emphasize the need of an up-to-date hotel.

THE IDEAL SUMMER HOTEL.

Why some of the places that cater for our temporary visitors were built where they stand must be a source of wonder to the most casual of observers, to any familiar with the potential capacities of our beautiful bay, and it is to be hoped that in any future development in the erection of new premises some common sense will be exercised in the choice of a site. Obviously the hotel of the future, if it is to succeed, will be built on a low cliff on the sea-front with a commanding view of the harbour and the open sea. It will have in close proximity a clean sandy beach of suitable proportions. For the convenience and safety of the sea-bather the beach should provide an easy descent into the water at all states of the tide, with freedom from dangerous currents and abnormal growth of sea-weed. It would not be built on the western side of a hill but rather in a situation where it would be exposed to easterly breezes from the open sea, so prevalent in hot weather. The site would also be at a reasonable distance from the junk anchorage

and the filth that necessarily accumulates at that spot.

The architect of the ideal summer hotel will have to face unusual difficulties, for the acoustic properties of an improperly constructed building, where doors and windows are left open for purposes of ventilation, can be truly remarkable; and it will not be easy to reconcile the conflicting interests and requirements of the mother with fractious or noisy children and the people who have come for a quiet holiday; of the man, threatened with a nervous break-down, who seeks a rest cure; and of the young people who intend to have a good time and object to being sent to bed before midnight. Perhaps, these difficulties would be met by the construction of a hotel in semi-detached blocks, one block containing the dancing-hall, billiard-room, bar, etc.

SECURITY OF TENURE.

But capital is proverbially shy and it is doubtful whether an outlay of capital at the present juncture would be a wise investment—paying proposition as it undoubtedly would be under ordinary circumstances—for our political future is decidedly uncertain.

The original convention between Britain and China stipulated that Weihaiwei should remain under British rule "for so long a period as Port Arthur remains in the occupation of Russia." That our tenure of a possession should be made contingent on the tenure of another place by another power is probably unique in the records of British diplomatic conventions, and thereby was created that feeling of insecurity that has been an effectual wet-blanket on local enterprise and development. It is probable, however, that the future of Weihaiwei was one of the subjects discussed at the recent Empire Conference in London, and it is still more likely that the whole question of leased territories in China will be gone into at the approaching Conference of Powers interested in the Pacific.

It is reasonable, therefore, to presume that there will be a definite, authoritative pronouncement on the future of the "Cinderella of the British Empire" within the next few months. Till then we must possess our souls in patience.

PROGRESS.

Though much remains to be done to render Weihaiwei the leading sea-side resort on the China coast, it would be erroneous to assume that all progress is at a standstill. The visitor to Weihaiwei may rest assured that under British rule all is being done that can possibly be done to render the place clean and sanitary. Sanitary-Inspector Self is a comparatively recent addition to our local staff and within his purview come the slaughter-house and our meat supplies: dairies and distribution of milk: general drainage: even the condition of our ice-chests, kitchens and back-premises—all are under regular and competent supervision and inspection.

RECLAMATION.

The reclamation work on Victory Pier, under Inspector Jennings's

general supervision, makes steady progress and a considerable stretch of land has been recovered. The bunding is on thoroughly sound lines with a handsome sea-wall composed of solid granite blocks.

The completion of the wall is to be followed by the erection of substantial godowns which should go a long way towards relieving us of the unsightly salt-heaps that encumber the land. With quite commendable foresight it has been arranged that these godowns are to be fronted by a 50-ft. roadway to be extended ultimately till it joins the Port Edward Bund. When completed, this new highway should materially assist in relieving the extraordinary congestion of traffic—especially on market days—on the single road, and a narrow one like that connecting Port Edward with the City.

PORT EDWARD GOLF CLUB.

One of the chief attractions here to the visitor of sporting inclinations, of either sex, is the 9-hole golf course on the Mainland. Twenty years ago this stretch of flat land was the "Parade Ground" of the now defunct Chinese Regiment—decidedly marshy in wet weather, overgrown to a great extent with high reeds and a favourite resort of the wily snipe.

THE UPPER YANGTZE TRADE

Three New Boats for Ichang- Chungking Run

The Tenge Navigation Co., whose local agents are the Kai-yosha Company, has completed plans for the inauguration of regular sailings between Ichang and Chungking to take effect from March, 1922. Three vessels are in the course of construction and will be placed on this route. Two of these are being constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and the other by the Mitsubishi Dock.

The cost of each of these steamers is Tls. 400,000, and they will be constructed to steam 15 knots. The hull measurements are:—Length 205 ft., breadth, 31 ft., and depth 17 ft.

ACCORDING to the "Sunday Post," something of a sensation was caused in a certain country church in Perthshire the other Sunday. A little maid of five years, recently arrived from China with her parents, was at church for the first time. She began to show signs of weariness during the sermon, and after fidgeting about for a few minutes, turned to her mother and, in a voice that was heard by all, demanded, "Mamma, what thing that man topside talkee, talkee all day long?" Judging from the smile that spread over the face of the parson, it was apparent he fully understood the pidgin English.

A MURDER CHARGE AT WEIHAIWEI

Investigation into a Woman's
Death: Accused Convicted
of Manslaughter

From a Correspondent.

Weihaiwei, Aug. 22.

It speaks well for the people of this Territory that trials before H. M. High Court are comparatively rare occurrences. Your readers may recall the correspondence in your columns some years ago on the procedure followed in criminal trials at Weihaiwei, the particular instance being the condemnation to capital punishment of three people—one a mother with an infant a few weeks old—when accused were not provided with legal defence and two Chinese assessors were substituted for a jury. That correspondence seems to have had one good result, for no one has since been tried at Weihaiwei for a criminal offence without legal defence. Latterly, too, there has been a tendency to revert to the peculiarly British institution, trial by jury, jurors being summoned both on the present occasion and at the previous trial a few months ago before Judge Wilkinson. In so small a community it might be difficult to collect a sufficient number of men to act as jurors and it is satisfactory to note that several residents who could claim exemption have waived their right *pro bono publico*.

DEATH BY STRANGULATION.

On July 18, before Mr. Justice Grain, Yü Hung-po stood arraigned on the charge that at Port Edward on the night of July 12-13, he did murder one, Lü Lin shih—a woman of the "unfortunate" class with apparently a considerable *clientèle*. Mr. Mossop represented the Crown and accused was defended by Mr. Lipson Ward. The following were empanelled as the jury.—Messrs. C. R. Burnett, S. W. Roberts, E. Leggatt, Y. C. Lee and H. L. Beer (foreman).

Medical witnesses were called to prove that death was due to strangulation, the instrument used being the cord commonly worn by natives round the waist to support the clothing. In cross-examination counsel for the defence made a persistent, if unavailing, effort to induce the Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Muat, to offer a definite opinion on the sanity, or otherwise, of a man who might be addicted to sadism.

Other witnesses were called to trace the movements of accused on the night of the crime and the day preceding it, their testimony tending to show that accused visited the deceased on that night and that he was under the influence of drink.

At the conclusion of the case for the Crown an interesting argument arose over the admissibility as evidence of certain statements made

by prisoner in the lower court, his counsel maintaining that he had not been properly cautioned against self-incrimination. It was shown, however, that in the preliminary investigation by the Senior District Officer, Mr. Jowett, accused had been cautioned in the usual way. His Lordship finally ruled that the voluntary and duly-attested statement by accused should be put in as evidence, but that the direct questions put to him and his replies thereto must be omitted.

THE ACCUSED'S STORY.

In his statement before the lower court Yü Hung-po admitted that he had spent part of the night with the deceased: that before leaving they both had indulged in a certain amount of horseplay, the woman endeavouring to place the fatal cord round his neck, and he round her's, which he succeeded in doing: that in their playful struggle the ends of the cord got entangled in their hands and might have tightened round the woman's neck by accident: that thinking she had gone to sleep he left her: that on leaving the house he met two men approaching it.

Mr. Mossop for the Crown in brief and concise terms marshalled the facts, pointing to the prisoner's guilt. He was assured there could be little doubt in the minds of the jury that Lü Lin-shih had met her death at the hands of Yü Hung-po, and while the latter was entitled to benefit from any real doubt there might be in their minds, still, if they came to the conclusion—on the plain facts put before them—that accused placed the cord round his victim's neck with the intention of killing her, it was their plain duty in the interests of justice—however painful it might be—to bring in a verdict of murder.

Mr. Lipson Ward delivered an able and moving appeal to the jury on behalf of his client, strongly commenting on the absence of

bruises on the dead body and of similar marks or scratches on the person of accused: that people sleeping a few feet away in the same building were not disturbed by sounds of a struggle: all indicated that the crime was not committed by one man, the man now being tried for his life, but by subsequent visitors to the woman's room, certainly two, if not three, in number. Counsel further urged that it was clear from the evidence that accused could not have been influenced by jealousy, nor by a desire for robbery. There was, in fact, an entire absence of motive.

FOUR YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Following the usual summing up by the learned Judge the jury retired to consider their verdict but reappeared in Court as the result of a written question sent by them to his Lordship. Mr. Justice Grain instructed them that in British law drunkenness was no excuse for crime: that if they found that accused was unintentionally responsible for the woman's death and was guilty of negligence in leaving her in the condition in which he admittedly had left her, it would amount to manslaughter. After a further retirement of a few minutes the jury brought in a verdict of "manslaughter."

The following morning Mr. Justice Grain sentenced Yü Hung-po to four years' penal servitude, and took the opportunity to congratulate counsel for the Crown and for the prisoner on their able representation of their cases, adding that, in his opinion, Mr. Lipson Ward's defence was in keeping with the best traditions of the English Bar.

So has ended a case that has created considerable local interest and which has, no doubt, furnished an important object-lesson to the local native population on British methods and procedure in the administration of Justice.



Economy.

With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—

Lea & Perrins

in white across the red label on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Banque Industrielle Losses: No Expectation of Settlement Visible in Paris

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, July 6.

The failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine is regarded as a severe blow to French trade and credit in the Far East, and there is much discussion as to whether it could or ought to have been averted in the public interest.

When the collapse in the prices of silk and rice made the situation of the Bank critical, valuable time was lost in trying to find expedients, which were finally recognized as ineffective. An attempt was then made to discount the 130,000,000 francs worth of Chinese Treasury bonds held by the Bank. This might have been done by the Bank of France had the three guarantees required by statutes of that institution been obtained. The other big French banks, which had previously advanced, in combination, Frs. 103,444,000 on security, were appealed to, but came to the conclusion that they could be of no further assistance, and the Minister of Finance, after consulting his official advisers, did not feel justified in using the resources of the Treasury for such a purpose, it being very doubtful whether Parliamentary approval would be given.

NO HELP ANYWHERE.

The only hope was to enlist the combined support of the Paris banks and the formation of a syndicate to take over and remodel the Banque Industrielle. A meeting of representatives of these banks was held at the Ministry of Finance the other day, but they one and all expressed their belief that the position was hopeless and that any attempt to bolster up the Banque Industrielle would simply result in putting off the evil day. The result was that the Banque Industrielle had to close its doors on the very day on which the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank resumed business in China.

The decision of the other banks to hold aloof is freely criticized, and it is openly said that they are not sorry to be rid of a competitor which had given exceptionally favourable terms to depositors and in other ways cut into the business of the older institutions.

As to the position taken up by the Minister of Finance, it is observed that the Government advanced Frs. 1,200,000,000 to General Koltchak, Frs. 1,200,000,000 to General Wrangel and Frs. 600,000,000 to General Denikin, all in vain, without asking for Parliamentary sanction, and that Frs. 100,000,000 worth of French Treasury bonds were handed over in exchange for a corresponding amount of Rumanian Treasury bonds to enable Rumania to pay overdue interest of her loans.

THE BLOW TO FRENCH CREDIT.

If these operations were justified by circumstances, of how much greater importance was it to avert the enormous damage done to French credit by the failure of the Banque Industrielle de Chine?

It involves, says the "*Liberté*," "the abandonment of great public works at Peking which would have given France considerable influence in the Chinese capital; the abandonment of work at Pukow, which was intended to be the largest port on the Yangtze and the junction of all the principal railways in North China; the abandonment of the Szechuan railways, which would have followed the frontiers of French Indo-China and formed a zone of French influence round it; the abandonment of prior rights over the tobacco, stamp and spirit duties, that is to say all the sources of revenue destined to become the keystone of China's future credit and to provide collateral security for all her industrial loans. The organization of these revenues implies the formation of large administrative departments in which the foreign language used would be that of the concessionnaires. As commercial outlets follow the language in this country, it will be impossible, for a very long time to come, for Frenchmen to do business with the Chinese, and in the meantime the Japanese, Germans, British and Americans will take up all the best positions."

THE OTHER BANKS' POINT.

The financial editor of the "*Journal des Débats*," who puts forward the bankers' view of the matter, remarks that there can be no chance of success when, as in the case in point, not only the capital and reserves are swallowed up, but the losses have absorbed a large part of the funds due to third parties and when what is left of the assets is represented by securities or claims which cannot readily be turned into cash. Something might have been done at the beginning of the trouble, but the situation was allowed to go from bad to worse. As matters stand, it would take several hundred million francs to make good the losses, repay the depositors and reconstitute the capital. It was clearly impossible for the banks to advance such large sums. To do so would have been to run counter to the interests of their shareholders, especially as it was by no means certain that the operation would be successful.

The idea of Government assistance was abandoned, even by those who suggested it, as soon as it was realized that a special Act of Parliament would be necessary. Another expedient was to float a Chinese loan, part of which would be used by the Chinese Government to help the Banque Industrielle out of its difficulties. This idea was as impracticable as the others. The Paris money market has quite enough to do to feed the numerous

loans for the reconstitution of the devastated regions, and there would be obvious objections to asking the public to take up a loan intended to meet the losses of a private undertaking. The report that the French Government refused permission to float a Chinese loan in Paris is untrue, for the excellent reason that the Chinese Government has not asked for any such permission. Under these circumstances the failure of the Banque Industrielle was inevitable.

BANK'S METHODS DENOUNCED.

It is regrettable but by no means so disastrous, from the national point of view, as has been represented in some quarters. The bank's credit abroad was destroyed months ago. It had increased its turnover to an enormous extent during the past few years, but that is not very difficult if you make up your mind to do business at any cost and do not look too closely into the solvency of your clients. The result shows that the methods of the Banque Industrielle were bad. In regard to the concessions which the Banque was said to have obtained from the Chinese Government, it accomplished nothing except the floating of the so-called industrial loan, in Paris, which was to have been used for constructing the port at Pukow. As a matter of fact the work has not even been begun. Part of the money raised by the loan was handed over to the Chinese Government. The rest should have remained in the coffers of the Banque Industrielle, which was to have used this money for the service of the loan, but it did not even pay the first coupon, which became due March 1.

WAR'S EFFECT ON POPULATION.

Provisional results of the census taken in France on March 6 have just been published. They are called provisional because they have not undergone final official scrutiny and are not the figures accepted for Parliamentary and other legal purposes, but they are sufficiently accurate for all ordinary calculations. The decrease in comparison with the last complete census, taken in 1911, amounts to over two millions, and is the natural result of the war but is not in reality so great as it appears, inasmuch as the officers and men of the army and navy who were abroad on March 6 are not included. The grand total of 37,499,394 is made up of 36,084,266 French citizens and 1,415,128 foreigners. The percentage of foreigners in the population of France is thus 3.77. The department with the greatest number of foreigners is the Seine (233,849) but the largest proportion is in the Alpes Maritimes, which has two foreigners to every five French. At the other extreme is the Lozère, where the foreign population amounts to 2, all told. Only two departments—the Seine and the Nord—possess a population exceeding a million, the former having 4,411,446 and the latter 1,788,578. The large centres have continued to gain at the expense of the agricultural districts.

OUR CANADIAN LETTER

The New Governor-General—A Popular Appointment—Canada and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—The Watch of Prohibition—Coming Attack on Gambling

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kingston, Ont., June 30.

General Lord Byng of Vimy has been appointed Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Duke of Devonshire, and no choice could have been more popular among Canadians. Vimy is a name to conjure with in this country, and the man who made that place famous is a hero here. Lord Byng was commander of the Canadian Corps and had under him at least 100,000 Canadian soldiers in the endeavour to carry out a task at Vimy Ridge which the Huns regarded as an impossibility.

The manner in which he prepared the men for the attack was indicative of the General, and accounts in a great measure for its success, and the hold which he obtained upon the soldiers. He took the men in the ranks into his confidence: instructions were issued to all units by means of lectures, demonstrations, examinations of photographs, and most important of all, discussions over large scale maps, so that each man should thoroughly understand his part in the attack, and how best to carry it out. There were no less than 40,000 of these specially drawn large scale maps. The result was that between April 9 and May 3 the Canadian Corps attacking on a front of 8,000 yd. penetrated to a depth of six miles, capturing 7,000 prisoners, many guns and with them the strongest position on the British front. There are other glorious names associated with Lord Byng and the Canadian Corps such as Hessian, Kenora and Regina trenches, Mouquet Farm, Courcellette, the Somme and others, but space will not permit of any further reference to them.

It can, therefore, be seen why General Lord Byng will be specially welcomed by Canada as her next Governor-General. He with Lady Byng and their entourage will sail for Canada on August 4. The installation will take place at Quebec, and after spending a day in this historic city the party will proceed to Ottawa. A precedent, which Canadians will approve, has been made by Lord Byng in the appointment of his staff: two out of the five members of it are to be Canadians. It might be interesting to mention that the "Westminster Gazette" said recently that—"General Lord Byng, Canada's next Governor-General has other distinctions besides those which he has gained on the field. He is said to be the original of the hustling Colonel in Mr. Well's novel of the war, 'Mr. Britling sees it through': The capable officer who was always preaching the need, both nationally and individually, of developing and maintaining physical fitness, and was always practising what he preached.

THE FORMER GOVERNOR.

The Duke of Devonshire succeeded the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada during the war: he left Canada last week taking with him the appreciation of the people of the Dominion for the services which he has rendered them. He was quiet and unostentatious, but he took the keenest interest in, and did all he could to aid, the prosperity and welfare of the country. The Duchess was an able and gracious helpmate to him, and has left the pleasantest impression upon all who had the pleasure of meeting her. It may be mentioned that the Duke makes the fourth living retired Governor-General of Canada. I have not seen it claimed yet, but it might yet be asserted that their longevity could be traced to the bracing climate of Canada.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The proceedings at the Imperial Conference going on now in London are of particular interest to Canada. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty renewal is a subject which is much discussed, and there is no doubt that Canadian opinion speaking generally, will support Premier Meighen in opposing this. He bases his opposition on the cause of the Treaty having disappeared, that a renewal of it might be taken as a challenge to the United States, and that such a renewal is against the present feeling of hostility to special alliances and the agitation in favour of disarmament. It must also be remembered that the Province of Columbia is strongly against the renewal as it is the province which suffers most, from its position, from Asiatic immigration, and the Treaty does not give Canada the right to bar Japanese emigrants.

As a consequence, the great salmon fishery industry of the province has passed almost entirely into the hands of the Japanese, while there are over 500 Japanese owners of farms and a large number holding farming leases. Their activities are by no means confined to these. It can be said that the Chinese are also very numerous in the province. There is an agreement between Canada and Japan limiting Japanese immigration which is being loyally lived up to by Japan: but it is far different to Canada being mistress in her own house, and that can be taken as the aim and intention of the whole country. It can be taken for granted that should the Treaty be renewed Canada will not be a party to it.

The question of naval defence is another thorny subject, but so far as Canada is concerned it is certain that she will not undertake any large expenditure in connexion

with it, unless grave reasons arise to compel her to do so. Canada in the first place is strongly in favour of disarmament, and prefers to wait and see if this cannot be brought about before spending money on ships. Then although the British Admiralty strongly advised a single navy for the whole British Empire under centralized control, the Overseas Dominions objected, and laid it down as an essential basis of any scheme that there should be complete control of local fleets by local parliaments during peace times, although centralization would be necessary in war times.

Admiral Jellicoe has visited the various Dominions and prepared plans best suited to their demand and needs, but nothing has been done, at least so far as Canada is concerned, in the matter because Parliament decided that no action should be taken until the precise method by which the Overseas Dominions could express their voice in the foreign affairs of the Empire was settled. This settlement is to be arrived at a constitutional conference, which the one being held at present is not considered to be, and which may take place in 1923, and not unlikely, from reports, in Ottawa. In addition to all this there is the fact that in view of Canada having to find the largest revenue which she has ever had to provide, it is no time for any Government to propose a large naval outlay.

DEMAND FOR PUBLICITY.

Premier Meighen has earned some praise, at least in Canada, for making the demand that the proceedings at the Imperial Conference should be made public. He urged that if the conclusions arrived at be sound and are to be acted upon, they must be accorded not only general but intelligent support by the peoples of the countries concerned and that it was better to err upon the side of publicity than on that of secrecy. One paper here commenting upon this says that "It is plain, logical common sense. The world has suffered too much from secret diplomacy and secret methods. Secret diplomacy has often been nothing less than vile treachery and abominable falsehoods. The 'secret' history of the origin of the Franco-German war, and of the Great War, has proved this beyond doubt. It has been said that there is generally something disgraceful about most secrets and a little consideration shows that there is much truth in the saying"

ONTARIO "BONE DRY."

Prohibition must, of course, be mentioned. The latest news is that the leading province of Ontario will become "bone dry" on July 19. That means that after that date no importation of liquor will be allowed into the province, that only a miserable small beer "2 per cent." and native wines will be allowed on sale, and that the only way to obtain any other liquor will be by means of a doctor's prescription ordering it. The Act, however, concerning im-

portation is before the courts being tested as to its legality: it is claimed that it is against the provisions of Canada's Magna Charta, the British North America Act, which specifies the prerogatives of the Federal House and of the Provincial Legislatures.

In the meantime the Act will come into force according to reports, but whether or not it will be successful in enforcing prohibition is problematical. It is rather a curious coincidence that just at the time Ontario is about to be made "dry," its people should see that Mr. Van Curen, the chief prohibition Commissioner, has resigned his office on the very grounds that so many Canadians object to prohibition. He says that the country is drifting towards "prohibition anarchy," and that unless sane and calm judgement displaces popular excitement and hysteria all respect for the law so essential to enforcement will be lost. Disrespect for all laws is following that for prohibition. Mr. Van Curen claims that laws cannot be enforced "by the curtailment of personal liberty and abusive and ruthless restrictions." This is not only being proved in the States, but in Canada.

GAMBLING NEXT.

The next aim of the Canadian "uplifters" is the abolition of race-course gambling. The Attorney-General of Ontario, who is a rabid prohibitionist, has made a bitter attack upon it, and as the courts have decided that the control of it rests with the Federal House and not the Provincial Legislature, he is starting an agitation to force that House to abolish it.

The tone of arguments which he is taking can be gathered from statements which he makes as follows:—"Not one of these men is a real horseman not one of them is a real sportman. It would be a compliment to call them gamblers, because gamblers take chances and these men take no chances at all" and "of the millions of dollars of profits made by the Jockey Club betting houses of Ontario alone, nothing at all has been diverted to the thoroughbred, but the whole amount has gone into the pockets of the shareholders of the Jockey Clubs, for the most part either professional betting house men, or men of high social position and many of them occupying seats or otherwise exercising political influence in the Parliament of Canada, or in the Legislature of Ontario." Accompanied with these more other statements regarding the effect which the vice of gambling has upon "public morality and public business," spirited replies have been made by the interests concerned.

A COUNTER-IRRITANT.

It is unwise to predict what the result of the agitation will be in these days when ancient social customs are being attacked and abolished: but so far as present results on racing and gambling are concerned the effect has been nil. All the race meetings have been more largely attended than ever,

and the gambling on a larger scale. The question is, however, sure to be brought before the Dominion House, and in the light of what has already been written on the uncertainties of the make up of that House in the future anything may take place. Really if the views of the "uplifters" here are carried out as they desire regarding liquor, racing, gambling, smoking, dancing, and so on, Canada will not be a particularly cheerful country to live in.

It may be remarked that the "uplifters" will find that there is a stiffer fight in front of them than they anticipate in the carrying out of their so-called reforms. A Citizen's Liberty League for Moderation has been in existence for some little time and wherever it was well organized at the taking of the Referendum on the non-importation of liquor it beat the prohibitionists. Without going into details the object of the League is to fight for moderation in all legislation affecting personal liberty. If necessary it will carry the issues to the Privy Council.

THE RAINMAKER.

With reference to "Rainmaker" Hatfield about whose endeavours to bring rain to a dry area in Alberta particulars were given when I last wrote a report from there dated June 17 I said that that day had been a great one for him as 1.10 inches of rain had been recorded over the entire 100 miles of territory covered by his contract. Under his agreement with the local Farmers' Association he will receive \$1,100. The crops are said to be in splendid condition, and now have sufficient moisture to last well into July. I might say that Canada as a whole has had an exceptionally hot June and rain is much wanted. There is a larger area planted to wheat than ever before, and if all goes well it is anticipated that there will be a crop of 300,000,000 bushels.

FOLLOWING a collapse, the death occurred on August 12, at Siung-hsien of the Rev. Père Duquesne, S.J., Procure of the Catholic mission in southeast Chihli, in his 63rd year. The deceased father spent several years in Tientsin as Procure of his Mission and enjoyed the respect and esteem of every member of the foreign communities who came to know him. His activities in connexion with the large property interests of the Jesuit Mission brought him into frequent contact with the business section of the British community, by whom his demise is deeply regretted. The deceased came to China, from France, in 1903, and prior to 1909, when he came to Tientsin, had been with his Mission at Siung-hsien. Last year, at a time when he was not altogether well, he returned to the scene of his past labours, but his health gradually declined, and six weeks ago he had to be removed to the hospital where, following a collapse, he passed away. The funeral took place on the following day and was attended by his colleagues and other friends.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN BRITAIN

The Need for More of Them: Dr. Wellington Koo's Appeal for Greater Intimacy

London, Aug. 22.

In an address to the guests of the convention of Chinese male and female students, which has opened at Swanwick, in Derbyshire, Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, remarked that there were far too few students in the United Kingdom, where there was much for them to study in government, commerce, learning and research. He pointed out that there were only 250 Chinese students here, as compared with 2,500 in the United States.

Apart from his belief that Great Britain was one of the best schools for training leaders of men, he desired to see more Chinese here because of the favourable reaction their presence would have on Anglo-Chinese relations. The benefit would be mutual and far-reaching. By coming in contact with the pick of the Chinese youth people here, particularly the intellectual classes, could not fail to obtain a knowledge of the hopes and aspirations of the new China.

THE INFLUENCE ON TRADE.

In pointing out that one effect of the students' sojourns in foreign countries was to expand Chinese demand for their goods, Dr. Koo said he considered the rapid growth of American trade with China was partly traceable to the large number of Chinese students who had gone to the United States as a consequence of the remission of the Boxer Indemnity. He suggested that, if the balance of it which was due to Great Britain were refunded, this money would enable additional students to be sent to Great Britain.

Concluding, Dr. Koo said that prominent British people in many walks of life heartily favoured the visit of Chinese students. This was borne out by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth's recent statement in the House of Commons that a committed would shortly be appointed to deal with the subject.—Reuter.

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OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

St. Andrews and Gowff—Did Shakespeare Know the Game?—
The New Champion's Indiscretions—G.B.S. a very
Peculiar Character Who Whistled on Sunday

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, July 5.

The Open Championship at St. Andrews inevitably called back to most of us many happy memories, and in our hearts, with Andrew Lang, we have sung of

the little town,

The drifting surf, the wintry year;
The College of the Scarlet Gown,
St. Andrews of the Northern Sea.

Many of these memories—most appropriately to an ancient University town—are identified with literature of golf. We take down from our shelves a volume with a series of sonnets upon "The Nine Holes of the Links of St. Andrews," and we read once more with relish the one entitled "Hell Hole,"—

What daring genius first did name these
Hell?

What high, poetic, awe-struck grand
old golfer?

Misdeem him not, ye pious ones, a
scoffer—

Who'er he was, the name befits thee
well.

"All hope abandon, ye who enter
here,"

Is written awful o'er they sandy jaws,
Whose greedy throat may give the
boldest pause,

And frequent from within comes tones
of fear—

Dread sound of cleeks, which ever
smite in vain,

And—for mere mortal patience is but
scanty—

Shriekings thereafter, as of souls in
pain,

Dire gnashings of the teeth and hor-
ried curses,

With which I need not decorate my
verses,

Because, in fact, you'll find them all
in Dante.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE GAME.

Away back in the fifties there came from St. Andrews—from the pen of a learned Professor, it is asserted—a quaint little brochure, now very scarce, with the title "Shakespeare on Golf." The writer lays down a daring proposition that Shakespeare was a golfer and knew every peculiarity of the St. Andrews Links—that he had experience of all the bunkers, that he was familiar with "Walkinshaw" and "the Elysian Fields," that he sometimes drove into the Burn, that he once did the Long Hole in three, and that his shortest score was 52! "It is more than probable that when Shakespeare visited Scotland as a strolling player, and went to Glamis, Dunsinane, and Forres, collecting material for Macbeth, he also spent some time at St. Andrews and had an occasional round of the links!"

Our author supports his contention by more than one hundred allusions to the game in the works of our Bard, and who can laugh at his theory when he supports it by such a quotation as this on a

low-flying ball hit straight against the breeze—"He knows the game, how true he keeps the wind!" (3 Henry VI.)

Then, when in a bad place, do we not say to the caddy,—"Give me the iron, I say"? (King John.)

To a player who has his iron in grass, when he might have used wood—"You spare your 'spoons' (Henry VIII.) And the reply—"I have not much skill in grass" (All's Well).

On seeing an opponent cut the turf with the iron—"They hit the ground they step on" (Titus Andronicus).

And to a caddy in the way—"Stand aside, good bearer" (Love's Labour).

THE OTHER SIDE.

St. Andrews has its own Poet Laureate, R. F. Murray, who possessed a great genius for light versifying. He served for a time on "Punch," but his best work was done in his undergraduate days at the College of the Scarlet Gown. A verse in his "City of Golf" reads—

Golf, golf, golf, is all the story!

In despair my over-burdened spirit
sinks,

Till I wish that every golfer was in
glory,

And I pray the sea may overtake the
links!

But then Murray was not a golfer.

JOCK HUTCHISON'S INDISCRETIONS.

The tag about catching a Scotsman young is evidently more elastic than Dr. Johnson had in his mind. The case of Jock Hutchison, the Open Golf Champion, who is now on his way back to the land of his adoption, suggests that a Scotsman may even become an anti-Scot. This phenomena, if credible at all, is much rarer than the occultation of Venus, which took place the other morning after an interval of 20 years.

In the course of an interview before setting sail, Hutchison gave a very frank expression of his views about British golf and golfers. On one point he was especially emphatic. He was asked whether it was an American or as a Scotsman that he won the Open Championship at St. Andrews, and naturally he replied "It was an American victory pure and simple." He said he was proud to be an American citizen, but unnecessarily added "When I change my country I do it for the better." In the States, he went on, "they do threat you like a human being." There "a man like me can go out to dinner with a member of one's club; but over here no mem-

ber would take you to his house for dinner."

Hutchison's expressed pride in his American citizenship is unexceptionable but the above, and other like remarks, were quite uncalled for. Greater and lesser Scotsmen than he have wandered into far corners of the earth, but the flame of national sentiment in them never waned. The love of country is one of the characteristics of the Scot abroad. And Hutchison's aberration may be passed over. The handicap of a good many professional golfers is that they do not talk as well as they play, and their speech is not entitled to anything like the same respect as their strokes. His farewell does not leave a favourable impression, and if it was a matter of policy for a man whose future and fortune are in America, it is one of those things that might have been much better said. It certainly does not suggest the pleasant, agreeable personality who in the week he spent in St. Andrews, the town of his birth, achieved the greatest golfing feat in his career, consorted with old cronies, and generally created a good impression.

A GOLF COINCIDENCE.

It is an interesting coincidence that the two American victories in golf championships have been obtained by players who used clubs that are now banned. Walter Travis, of New York, won the Amateur trophy in 1904 with the Schenectady putter; and Jock Hutchison, who won the Open a fortnight ago, used the ribbed iron. The Schenectady was illegal after the event, just as the ribbed club is now banned on all British links.

YOUNG VISCOUNT'S BRIDE.

The romantic wedding of a nineteen-year-old Viscount to the daughter of a Scottish Town Clerk, whom he met while in the Army, is recalled by the announcement that Viscountess Uffington is petitioning in the Divorce Court for a restitution of conjugal rights. Viscount Uffington is the only son of the Earl of Cavan. His mother, who married the Earl when she was sixteen years of age, was a daughter of the American millionaire, Mr. Bradley Martin.

The Viscount served in the war as an officer of the Hampshires, and it was while he was in training at Invergordon in 1916 that he met Nina Mary George, daughter of the Town Clerk. She was a noted beauty in the Highlands, with Titian red hair and a wonderful complexion. Disregarding the differences in their social status, the young officer proposed marriage; his Scots sweetheart was at first reluctant, but finally consented.

Viscount Uffington left for London; his fiancée followed a few days later; and they were married on October 4 at Christ Church, Albany Street, London. The newspaper announcement was the first intimation that the Town Clerk

of Invergordon received that his daughter had married into the aristocracy.

The Earl and Countess of Cavan were charmed with the beauty and manner of their daughter-in-law, and the honeymoon was spent in the house of the Earl in London. Thereafter the nineteen-year-old bridegroom left for the front, and his bride returned to Invergordon. Later she came back to London, where she was very popular with her husband's relatives and friends. A son and heir was born in September, 1917. After two years' hard service in France the Viscount was seriously wounded, and his father and young wife were sent for. He recovered, though with the loss of a leg. Eighteen months ago he figured in the Bankruptcy Court.

G. B. S. ON POLITICS.

The vogue of "Back to Methusalem" brings back the memory of how, some years ago, G.B.S. made a little irruption into contemporary politics. He was staying at Strachur during an election in Argyllshire, and, to vary the monotony of the quiet life, he attended a liberal meeting held in the village. At the close of the address by the Liberal candidate, G.B.S. rose and heckled rather effectively. Then when the meeting was "scaling," he came forward and introduced himself with the remark, "My name is Shaw." There was some pleasant conversation, in the course of which he expressed surprise to the candidate that anyone should aspire to enter Parliament. "I," he said, "am a vestryman, and do really useful work, looking after drains and such like. If I was in Parliament I should merely talk."

This was followed by a fluent and witty discourse on politics. The candidate, who was blissfully ignorant of the identity of "Shaw," was greatly impressed, and invited him to the platform at Inveraray on the following evening. "My dear fellow," was the reply, "it would ruin your chances if such a terrible character as myself appeared in your support."

Walking down to the ferry, the Liberal candidate asked the chairman of the meeting, a fisherman, "Who is that gentleman: he seems extraordinarily intelligent?" "Oh!" was the contemptuous reply, "he's just a creticle from London here on holiday, and he's a very peculiar character,—just goes about whustlin'—even on Sundays." He added with solemn advice, "If I was you, sir, I would have nothing to do with him!"

THOSE ABERDONIANS AGAIN.

Three Aberdonians, noticing a bill outside a mission hall, "Come and Join us in a Cup of Tea," looked carefully at the people entering to see if there was any charge for admission. Satisfied that the show was gratis, they went in, and were heartily welcomed. They enjoyed everything,—a short address by the Missionary, tea and cookies, and an hour's singing and

recitations. Before the last item, however, the missionary announced that the usual collection to help defray expenses would be taken. On hearing this, one of the Aberdonians fainted, and the other two carried him outside.

SCOTTISH CRICKET.

Scottish cricketers are rejoicing in the long-continued drought, though the farmers are in the depth of gloom. And naturally the batsmen are having a good time of it. The big match of the week was between those two great rivals, Forfarshire and Perthshire, in the Counties Championship. The Perthshire men were in better form than for some time past, played vigorously, and closed when they brought the total up to 271. Forfarshire went in with only about a couple of hours at their disposal, but, hitting right and left, put on 249 for the loss of seven wickets. Then time intervened, and the match ended in a draw. In other county matches, Fifeshire collapsed before Aberdeen,—55 to 255 was a poor exhibition. And Stirling County also went down, rather softly, before Clackmannan, 127 to 136 for five wickets.

Derbyshire came North for a two-days' match with a team selected from the West of Scotland. The visitors scored 244 and 159 for four; and West 182 and 135. Where the Scots principally failed was in the fielding.

Clydesdale had the better of Kilmarnock in the Western Union.

In the Schools' Championship, Loretto inflicted a heavy defeat on Merchiston Castle, 225 and 98 for no wickets against 175 and 145.

Grange proved too good for Drumpellier and Stirling County; and Glasgow High School F.P.'s defeated Royal High School F.P.'s.

In the head office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, at Bishopsgate, E.C., on July 6, Lord George Hamilton unveiled a memorial to the members of the staff who fell in the war. The memorial is attached to the wall on the ground floor of the banking hall, on the right, some few yards from the entrance and facing the main working desk. It consists of a handsome bronze tablet some 5 ft. by 4 ft. In the centre at the top is a figure of St. George, with lance and pennon, standing on a shield bearing the arms of the bank, and flanked by shields bearing the St. George's and St. Andrew's crosses. The inscription *Pro Rege* is between the shields on the left, and *Pro Patria* between those on the right. At the extreme right and left of the tablet are mourning figures. Below the shields and almost across the whole tablet is an inscription and the names of 37 members of the staff who gave their lives for their country. Below the names is an inscription reading "Their name liveth for ever more," across the traditional laurel wreath.

SCOTTISH SPORT

The Open Golf Championship—Cup won by America for the First Time—Excellent Performance by British Runner-Up

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, June 29.

The tie for the Open Golf Championship ended, as the vast majority of golfers expected, in the victory of Jock Hutchison. The loser, Mr. Roger E. Wethered, had covered himself with glory before he drove a ball from the first tee on the final day of the meeting. Nothing that he might do in that final duel could detract from his wonderful achievement, and it will always be a matter of deep regret to British golfers that an unfortunate accident in the third round, which involved a penalty stroke, robbed him of the highest honour that any man, amateur or professional, can win on the golf links. The Oxford University player had leapt into fame at a single bound, and while there were no indications that he was overwhelmed by the issue at stake, Hutchison had the great advantage of long experience of testing ordeals of this kind, and that always counts for a great deal in a contest between an amateur and a professional.

THE RIBBED CLUB.

One hesitates to say that Hutchison owed his victory to the use of ribbed clubs which are henceforth barred in this country at any rate; but it is not in dispute that they helped him greatly in the difficulty of making the ball pull up quickly on the fast and dry St. Andrews greens. He made it a "stop 'em club"; long full approaches dropped on to the greens, bounded, then pulled up almost in a yard, if, indeed, they did not bite into the turf and jump some inches back. "I am satisfied," said J. H. Taylor in an interview, "that the Championship has gone to America through the use of the ribbed club." And we are reminded that the Americans have a saying to the effect that "the player ought not to be allowed to buy his shot in the shop."

No one, however, will deny the winner's skill and power as a golfer. His scores from first to last—49 over the Eden Course, and 77, 72, 75, 79, 70, 74 and 76 over the Old Course—are without parallel. He set up a new record for the Eden Course, and, when he seemed to have jeopardized his chances of the Championship, equalled the new record for the Old Course established by his American confrère, Jim Barnes.

THE LOSS OF THE CUP.

For the first time in history the famous Cup passes into the custody of America—we do not forget that Massy took it to France in 1907—and it goes across the Atlantic as a tribute to the golfing eminence of a Scotsman. Taylor, with his happy turn for a phrase, expressed

what St. Andrews is thinking about it when he said that Hutchison had come over disguised as an American, but that under the thin veneer there was the incomparable style of the old St. Andrews golfers. It was, therefore, a popular victory in the old city in the East Neuk of Fife; and, after the Champion himself the proudest man in it was the Champion's father.

But while Hutchison calls himself a St. Andrews golfer we must remember that he came over as a member of the American team, and America cannot be denied the joy of exultation in the success of Hutchison and the other invaders. They failed in the Amateur Championship, and also in the Ladies' Championship, but the honour of the Amateur International and the Open Championship is theirs. And again, in their hour of triumph, they may not forget that their own Open Championship is held at present (and not for the first time) by an Englishman.

OTHER LEADING PLAYERS.

There are golfers who are at their best in score play, and others who find their strongest game in matches. Taylor avows that he was always in the first category. Probably Mitchell would put himself in the second. When pitted directly against a personal opponent the exceptional power of his driving can inspire him with a sense of superiority. When drawn against an unknown quantity, the long hitter is deprived of the temperamental advantage. This circumstance, conjoined with the reaction likely to follow the strain of Gleneagles, may be taken as explaining the eclipse of the hope which, at the beginning of the week, so many believed in,—he was then, indeed, a warm favourite.

Duncan and Herd came nearer success. Till the final stage was reached, both justified a sanguine expectation that the Championship might be retained in Scotland. It was a particularly fine distinction for Herd to stand, in company with Barnes, at the top of the list at the end of the third round, for he is of the same generation as the Great Triumvirate, and now in his veteran days he is showing, as it seems, more staying power. Duncan, too, appeared a possible winner when the last round was reached. This was a moment when the spirits of the English players must have been most depressed, for there were only two of them in the first ten.

America was strongly entrenched; Barnes was equal with Herd; Hutchison and Kerrigan were only four strokes above him; Duncan stood close behind Herd, and Massy and Kirkwood completed the flight. In the transitions of the fourth round America continued to hold its ground, and but for Mr. Wethered's great golf, Hutchison would have won the Open Championship without a final challenge.

INTERNATIONALIZING GOLF.

Never has there been a meeting in this country so largely dominated

by what may be called external golf. The first eight places are occupied by two Americans, two Englishmen, two Scotsmen, one Australian, and one Frenchman. A new interest has come into the game. If there be solace required—and only a little of this should suffice for any sportsman—it is that St. Andrews after all has a sort of maternal gratification in witnessing one of her own sons returning to his home links to use his native genius, like the gallant adventurers of old time, in the honourable service of another allegiance. And for amateurs it is a proud thought that one of their number is in the breach against the attack—with which one cannot associate the word foreign—of all-comers against these islands.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

A neck-and-neck struggle between Forfarshire and Fifeshire resulted in a win for the Northerners, though only by one run, and they thus retain their lead in the Counties championship. Aberdeenshire are in fine fettle just now, and drubbed Stirlingshire by 273 to 77.

Grange are not showing the best of form; they only escaped defeat from Perthshire by a draw. Carlton ran up a tall score against Greenock before declaring, and won easily.

In a two-days' match, Fettes College scored 266 and 174 for 8 closed; and Old Fettesians 209 for 9 closed and 165 for 8.

A breakdown by Ayr before Drumpellier was the feature of the Western Union.

In a Public Schools' championship, Edinburgh Academy had 168 and Glenalmond 36.

PARIS newspapers of August 19 state that Marshal Joffre will leave France on September 2 for his special mission to Japan.

THE recent rumour of massacres of the Jews at Unga by Baron Ungern and the agitation to organize further pogroms throughout Siberia created a sensation in Jewish circles, culminating in a protest meeting held locally under the auspices of the Shanghai Jewish Communal Association in June last. The editor of "Israel's Messenger," the local Zionist organ, having made an appeal to Viscount Uchida, Japan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, to give protection to life and property of the Jews in Siberia, has just received an acknowledgment of his letter through Mr. Yamasaki, the local Japanese Consul General, informing him that the Japanese Government has taken cognizance of his appeal and issued the necessary instructions to its authorities abroad to give every protection to the Jews in Siberia. It is noteworthy that a similar step has been taken by the State Department at Washington and a statement to that effect was issued to the American Jewish Congress which made the representation to the latter.

JAPANESE LABOUR UNREST

Appeal to Employers to Treat Workmen Fairly

Tokio, Aug. 17.

In an instruction circulated by Mr. Tokonami, Minister of the Interior, to all the prefectural Governors in connexion with the recent disputes in the Kuansai district, especially those in Kobe, the need is emphasized for mutual co-operation between the capitalists and workmen.

The instruction adds that although the Government has adopted a non-intervention policy toward the labour disputes in the Kuansai district, the Minister of the Interior finally ordered strict control over any unlawful movements on the part of the workmen, as acts of violence could not be overlooked.

"Though the labour disputes today are misled by the participation of some agitators, who are checking the real intention of the workmen, it cannot be said that the disputes are the result of the incitement of a small number. The capitalists should be urged to establish willingly some institutions to give the workmen comfort and prosperity.

"At the same time they should endeavour to understand the real intention and tendency of the workmen. On the other hand, the workmen should review the current financial condition, and realize their responsibility to maintain discipline and to refrain from submitting impracticable demands.

"The Minister is confident that mutual co-operation between the capitalists and the workmen is essential to the settlement of disputes. For this purpose all the suspicions and misunderstandings between both sides should be removed by frank discussion."—Reuter.

"Japan Times" Changes Hands

Tokio, Aug. 17.

At a general meeting of the Japan Times Publishing Company, a contract entered into by the president of the company, Mr. J. Russell Kennedy, for the disposal of the property and the dissolution and voluntary liquidation of the company, was unanimously approved.

The new owner of the "Japan Times and Mail" is Dr. B. Hatfiori, representing a strong commercial and financial group, who is at present the general secretary of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce and holds a chair in Waseda University.—Reuter.

A bill was passed by the Cabinet on August 18 granting \$10,000 for the relief of flood sufferers at Mienyang, Hupeh.—Even this does not account for the continuance of the surtaxes.

SHANGHAI NEWS

ARRIVAL OF NEW U.S. MINISTER

Dr. Schurman's Views on China's Chance at Pacific Conference: To-day's Arrangements

Notwithstanding the early hour of the C. M. S. Nanking's arrival on Wednesday from San Francisco, Dr. J. G. Schurman, the new U. S. Minister to China, was given a most hearty reception by the various Consular officials, American residents and Chinese to the number of about 150, who were assembled at both the jetty and wharf.

The vessel docked at about 8 a.m. at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. A reception committee brought Dr. Schurman and his family by launch to the Municipal Jetty to be met by a military guard of honour supplied by the American Co., S.V.C. The Municipal Band also turned out and marched with the Volunteers to the Consulate-General.

There were no further official functions in connexion with the welcome as the visitors desired to rest after a somewhat stormy voyage across the Pacific. They were informally entertained during the morning at the residence of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, when the following guests were invited:

Col. R. Marr-Johnson, Commandant, S.V.C., Commander H. D. Ransdell, Mr. Mahlon F. Perkins, Consul, Mr. R. P. Tenney, Mixed Court Assessor, Major and Mrs. Holcomb, Mr. Lynn W. Meekins, Mr. E. L. Everett, Mr. V. G. Lyman, Dr. W. T. Findley, Mr. A. R. Hager, Lieutenant Olsen, Mrs. T. E. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Sifes, Mrs. H. P. Sailor, Mr. and Mrs. Don D. Patterson.

To-morrow a reception is being held in Dr. Schurman's honour by the University Club at the Columbia County Club. At noon on Friday a tiffin is being given by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and allied organizations, and in the evening Mr. Crane's successor is to be the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Association at the Carlton Café.

THE MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

Asked, by a representative of the "North China Daily News," what was the present attitude of the American people toward the Chinese, Dr. Schurman said that he never knew of a time when so much interest in China had been taken by the American people. The attitude of the American people had always been one of friendship, but in the past they had suffered from lack of knowledge of Chinese affairs, and interest in China and the Chinese had been confined to a comparatively small circle. To-day the people were better informed about China, the Chinese people,

and Chinese problems, and interest in all things Chinese was far wider and deeper than ever before. Sympathy with the Chinese was universal.

"The fact that China has become a republic has no doubt helped to draw the two peoples more closely together in the bonds of sympathy," said Dr. Schurman. "America is conscious of having had a large influence in China's modern education, and there are thousands of Chinese young men and women now studying in the colleges and universities of America. As a result of this increasing intercourse and knowledge the American people follow with great sympathy China's efforts to solve the great and difficult problems which confront her, and they most earnestly hope to see in the Oriental republic a strong, united and efficient government commanding the confidence of its own people and the respect of the civilized world."

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

The Pacific Conference, said Dr. Schurman, called for the consideration of the subject of disarmament and also for the consideration of Pacific and Far Eastern questions. "There are two or three things that may be mentioned in connexion with it even at the present time," he stated. "I place high among these the fact that China has been invited to be represented at the Conference along with the principal allied and associated nations and the American Government, by inviting China to participate in the Conference, gives her a fine opportunity to put before the world her needs, desires, aspirations, and policies. I deem myself fortunate in being appointed American Minister to China at a time when China is receiving such marked recognition at the hands of my government."

A second thing, the Minister believes, to be emphasized in connexion with the Conference is that it combines the question of disarmament with the question of national policies. "Wars arise from a conflict of national policies. Nations will not lay down the tools of war until they have removed the causes of war. Disarmament, or a restriction of armaments, must depend on the finding of solutions for questions which now give rise to conflicting national programmes. The way to get peace is to eliminate the causes of war. With mutual understanding and good will and a spirit of conciliation it seems not too much to expect that differences in point of view and disputes over unsettled issues may be overcome through the Washington Conference."

A WORLD BLEED WHITE.

"Another point of importance" continued Dr. Schurman, "is this. The world is suffering from impoverishment and depression of trade. The War has destroyed vast amounts of capital which to-day is needed for productive purposes. There is, however, no way of filling up the vacuum except by thrift and savings both on the part of individual and nations. One of

the largest items of expenditure by all governments is for military purposes. After the Great War which has bled the world white it should be possible to cut off or to reduce this great item of expenditure, Capitalists, labourers, and consumers, all alike, are interested in this exercise of national economy. What the nations spend for military purposes they cannot of course have for productive purposes. From the economic point of view, therefore, the Disarmament Conference at Washington may be regarded as an important step in the direction of the re-establishment of industry and the revival of trade and commerce."

Explosion in the French Concession

The French police are making further inquiries into the circumstances surrounding a mysterious explosion which took place in a foreign house in the French Concession on Wednesday evening. Yesterday a Korean was detained in connexion with the affair and it is believed that the house was being used as a bomb manufactory. Up to a late hour last night no further arrests had been made.

Generous Contributions to Local Museum

The local Chinese journalists were guests at a dinner given at the Yih Tze Hsiang Restaurant last night by the Shanghai Commercial Museum (which was inaugurated by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce) when it was stated that nearly \$300,000 had already been subscribed towards the establishment of the proposed museum and library. It was originally intended to raise \$200,000 but the local Chinese generously came forward and easily over-subscribed this amount.

AMONG the passengers who left leave Shanghai for Vancouver by the R.M.S. Empress of Russia are the Rev. H. C. Lacey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. L. Everett and family, Mr. S. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Glemby and Mr. H. D. Wilding.

THE Health Department is keeping a watchful eye on the interests of people who favour a diet of ice cream. On Tuesday a Japanese was fined Y.3 in the Japanese Consular Court for selling an impure concoction, on Wednesday, the proprietor of 196 Foochow Road was haled before the Mixed Court and an inspector handed in an analyst's certificate regarding this gentleman's ice cream. Mr. Hutchison remarked: "It sounds horrible, though I don't know what it means, but I suppose it suggests there is a danger of the distribution of cholera." On being told that this surmise was correct, he fined the defendant \$10.

THE TYPHOON MISSES SHANGHAI

Passes Slightly to the South : Rain and Flooding in the Settlement but Little Damage : Incidents during the Gale

After having for four days followed a course bearing almost directly on the port, the typhoon obligingly veered slightly to the south, passing inland about midway between Gutzlaff and Ningpo, and so at the last moment almost missing Shanghai. Siceawei records the typhoon as being in the region of Guam on the morning of the 10th instant, and from this point its course appears to have been roughly northwesterly, towards the Bonin Islands, which were touched on the 15th. It then inclined westnorthwest, and on the 17th veered sharply westwards and maintained practically a direct course for the mouth of the Yangtze. It passed south of Shanghai between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night. Yesterday, it appeared to have recurved slightly to the north, and continuing this course should cross the Yangtze near Chinkiang or Nanking. The fact of its clearing Shanghai was demonstrated by a rapid rise in the glass yesterday.

Shanghai was fortunate in escaping the full force of the typhoon, which had every indication of being a particularly severe one. As it is, very little damage has been done apart from floods in the central and Hongkew districts, caused by the exceptionally high tides. One casualty only in the Settlement is reported, an unfortunate office coolie working on a verandah in Szechuen Road being electrocuted through a broken electric wire coming in contact with a metal bucket which he was handling.

Telephone communication with Woosung was dislocated. It appears that considerable damage has been done to native boats at Woosung and a number of lives lost. Tides were exceptionally high, and on Saturday the water was over the bunding and at the doors of the Belle Vue Hotel.

THE FLAGSTAFF ON THE BUND

When the Ship Sailed Away

Some of the most noteworthy incidents of the typhoon occurred prior to its actual arrival. Among these was the mishap which befell the P. & O. flagstaff—at least the flagstaff so long known to Shanghai by that name but a few days ago transferred to the Municipal Council. The incident which occurred is rendered all the more remarkable by reason of this very transfer, and without any great stretch of imagination the flagstaff might be considered as entering its mute protest against this arrangement, to which it seems to have been a very unwilling party.

The glory of the flagstaff was the ship which crowned its height. It

was an emblem familiar to Shanghai, a model some six feet in length and proportionately high, with wind vanes somewhat longer attached. This apparently decided to part company with the supporting pole, and so at eight o'clock on Saturday morning the alarm was given to the Public Works Department that it had broken from its moorings and was hanging in a dangerous position. Officials of the Department were immediately on the scene, and investigation showed that it was supported only by the flag halliards and at any moment might be blown to the ground. Instant action had to be taken to safeguard traffic on the Bund, and it was resolved that the only thing to do was to let it crash. Accordingly this part of the Bund was closed to traffic, and the flag halliards were cut to allow it to drop.

It was fully expected that another second would see the ship a ruined fragment on the foreshore, but the lady had other thoughts in her mind. With the severing of the halliards she dropped—but not to the ground. She first struck one of the guy ropes, and this arrested her progress, then another part of her found contact with a second rope, and, supported on these two, she came sliding to earth gracefully, and landed undamaged. Proving once more that the liner, she's a lady, as Rudyard Kipling remarked, but that she had no intention of sailing under the ensign of a mere Municipal Council after having done duty for a great steamship company for so long. And with true feminine contrariness she declined to wreck her fine figure for an unwanted admirer.

CLUBMEN MAROONED

A Tiffin Time Dilemma

The south end of the Bund on Saturday was a picture. Shortly after 12 o'clock the river started to encroach on the foreshore just opposite the Shanghai Club. The car rank is on a fairly high level so escaped, but by half past 12 the main Bund thoroughfare was in jeopardy. Another 20 minutes and there was a good-going flood, the water washing up to the first step of the Club and beyond. Members inside found themselves temporarily marooned, but in spite of the distinct possibility of a prolonged wait they faced the position with equanimity.

As a matter of fact this fear was groundless. Chauffeurs of resource sailed their cars through the water, drove over the curb on to the pavement and thus reaching the doorway took off their owners. Ricsa coolies quickly

realized the financial possibilities of the situation, and likewise paddled their way to the steps.

Later on as the water rose, a landing stage was rigged up, but before long motor cars were unable to come anywhere near. As a matter of fact the water in the Bund opposite was so deep that about 2.30 a car found itself stuck, and had so to remain until a motor lorry came along and towed it out. It was pretty to see the trams barging through the flood, for their rear safety guards churned up a wash reminiscent of a steamer on the high seas.

Pontoon Sunk

The principal damage done on Saturday was the sinking of the pontoons at the Canton Road Jetty. When the tide had risen to a considerable height by 2 p.m. something seemed to go wrong with the flying bridge connecting the pontoon with the shore. It had apparently jammed, for the pontoon started to heel over until water was pouring into it by way of the ventilators. There was every chance of the bridge breaking under the strain, so the sluices of the pontoon were opened and the structure allowed to sink. It will be a comparatively easy matter to raise it.

RACE COURSE A LAKE

Effects of High Waters

While, generally speaking, Shanghai presented a washed-out appearance on Sunday morning, the Race Course was a sight for the gods. At 9 a.m. the only grounds which were visible were those of the Cricket Club and Recreation Club: the rest was an uninterrupted sheet of water, and it was several hours before any appreciable difference could be seen. Although it was low tide at that hour, the creek which circles the race track by way of Bubbling Well Road was brim full, and so it remained for some time to come. The water here is meant to drain off by way of the culverted Yangkingpang into the river, but in a case of this sort the drains refuse to perform their normal functions. The high tide banks the water up at Woosung, and so low tide is several feet higher than the normal, and thus probably higher than the outlet of the drains. Hence the continuance for so long of the lake on the Race Course.

A baseball enthusiast ventured to suggest the possibility of a "balk" game but an amphibian variation of the game not having yet been invented, no one ventured on the diamond which, in common with the greater part of the ground, was under a foot or so of water.

One or two sporting club matsheds were dismantled by the wind but otherwise no damage seems to have been done.

SHIPPING DELAYED

Little Damage on the River

So far, no news has been received as to any serious damage to shipping on the coast, but information was scarce on Sunday, cable communication with Formosa, Foochow, Manila and Indo-China being interrupted. It was of course inevitable that shipping should be severely hampered. After one of the most uncomfortable voyages the ship has made within recent years from Manila, the R.M.S. Empress of Russia reached Woosung at noon on Sunday, about 12 hours later than scheduled time. The 79 passengers from Manila and Hongkong, after enduring much from the rough weather, had another ordeal to go through in coming up the Huangpu on the tender Alexandra which was tossed about considerably. Although the master of this craft described conditions at the Woosung anchorage, according to the time-honoured custom of his calling, as almost calm, he added later that the Alexandra only got alongside the Empress with difficulty. The tender was due back at the Customs jetty at 2.30 p.m. but was not sighted from The Bund until nearly an hour later, owing to difficulties experienced in the transfer of baggage from the liner to the smaller ship. After the comparative "calm" of Woosung a generous shower drenched the incoming passengers on disembarking at the Jetty. They told many tales of hardship during the three days' trip from Hongkong. The third day out was particularly bad and the ship turned south to escape a fierce gale, which, however, was not the typhoon, which had been expected.

The N. S. str. Hsin Ningshao put out on Saturday for Ningpo but was compelled to return on account of the high seas. The P.M.S. Empire State was compelled to change its sailing for Manila and Hongkong from yesterday until daylight to-day. The M.M.S. Cordillere, which left Hongkong on Wednesday, was due here on Saturday afternoon, but was also delayed. The Blue Funnel str. Glaucus left Hongkong on the 12th instant and was due on Monday. The China Mail str. China, which left Shanghai for San Francisco on the 12th instant, sailed from Yokohama on Thursday, having been delayed by the typhoon between Shanghai and Nagasaki.

Very little damage is reported from the river. Taking the warning of the typhoon gun, the Chinese boatmen promptly went to shelter and ample precautions were taken for the protection of small foreign craft. The timber yards at Yangtsepoo have to collect a big quantity of timber which went awash with the tide, whilst the A.P.C. also temporarily lost possession of a number of empty oil drums which went floating off from their lower wharf.

Seven persons, crossing the Soochow Creek at Zaukadoo on Satur-

day, were thrown into the water, and drowned, when the boat conveying them across the creek capsized. The ferry-man has been placed under arrest by the Chapei police.

The launching of the new China Merchants' str. Hsin Kiangteen, which was to have taken place at Pootung on Saturday afternoon, has been postponed.

WIND AND FLOOD

Incidents of the Week-End

One of the features of the week-end which caused considerable inconvenience was the discontinuance of part of the tramway service. Power had apparently been cut off somewhere, and at a time when richas were a very poor makeshift the absence of the trams was badly felt.

Probably a hundred or so trees, most of them newly planted, were brought down in various parts of the Settlement, but in this respect, the Public Gardens escaped lightly.

Live electric wires came down in a number of places, sometimes with alarming results.

A short while before noon on Saturday on Hoopoh Road, near Nanking Road, a wire came crashing down, bringing down a signboard which was nailed to the wall of a Chinese theatre. A sudden flame warned pedestrians of danger and they were not slow in making for safety.

About an hour later, on North Szechuen Road, near Range Road, another wire fell on top of a carriage which was passing underneath. The mafoo and his horse were laid out.

The northern district and Chapei were especially flooded, many of the streets being under between six to 10 inches of water. The shopkeepers seemed to enjoy paddling in the water, as also did children, while others were seen trying to swim. Some of the more enterprising ones brought out their bath tubs and rowed them about.

Chauffeurs had their fun, too. They drove right into the deepest part of the flood at full speed and those near by received a free shower bath.

There was plenty of water available for the Fire Brigade, especially in the neighbourhood of Hongkew Station, where a sampan was very successfully operated while the flood was at its height.

CHAPEI HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

Some 50 houses in Chapei were demolished, while numerous beggar boats and huts were washed away.

Prices of rice and other food-stuffs took a sudden jump, but it is expected that everything will be normal in a few days time.

During Saturday night, the compound of Central Police Station was flooded to a depth of 1 ft. 8 inches. The Bund, from Canton Road to Avenue Edward VII, was under two feet of water, which was a foot deep at Szechuen and Hankow Road, Kiangsi and Siking Road, Honan and Foochow Road, Szechuen and Soochow Road, and

Shantung and Ningpo Road crossings. Afternoon on Sunday, practically the whole of the flood had subsided, except at the Race Course which still held its lake aspect bravely.

Joy riders had to abandon their favourite pastime on Saturday night, motoring being a dangerous undertaking outside the Settlement boundaries.

Damage in Chekiang

A telegram from Fenghua, Chékiang, reports that more than 500 houses have been demolished by the typhoon. The place is flooded, being under more than 10 feet of water. About 60 people have perished.

A Derelict Junk

The Coast Inspector informs us that the following wireless message has been received from R.M.S. Empress of Russia:—August 20, 1921, 9.45 a.m., passed a large derelict junk in

Latitude 29°—14' N.
Longitude 122°—24' E.

TWO MORE RAILWAYS WASHED OUT

Lunghai and Peking-Hankow Both Interrupted

Still two more Chinese Government Railways have been put on the "wash-out" list. In addition to the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peking-Mukden Railways, we are now informed that the Lunghai and the Peking-Hankow lines have received wash-outs, though not to as serious an extent as the other two lines. Where the wash-outs have occurred is not stated though it is believed that Lunghai trains, have to stop at Shihmen, and that a bridge on the Peking-Hankow line near the Yellow River has been washed away.

In reply to a telegram sent out by the management of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, as to when service might be resumed, the Tientsin-Pukow administration reports that the water has not abated and that as soon as it goes down, repairs on the bridge, which are expected to take two days, will begin immediately. Trains from Tientsin are able to reach Hsinchow and those from Pukow can go as far as Pengpu. It seems that a bridge between these two stations has been washed away, the rest of the line being flooded only. There is no truth in the report that repairs will take months to effect.

As soon as this bridge is repaired, normal service will be resumed.

Passengers who booked through passages from Shanghai and were compelled to return on account of the wash-out of the Tientsin-Pukow line, have had their tickets extended and no charge was made for the trip to Pengpu and vice versa.

The Peking-Mukden line, we understand, has not yet resumed its services.

THREE SHIPS AGROUND IN THE YANGTZE ESTUARY

French Mail Cordillere, Blue Funnel Glaucus and Norwegian Henrik: Cordillere Beginning to Turn Over But Righting Herself

At least two serious mishaps have resulted at sea through the typhoon, for Monday brought the information that the M. M. S. Cordillere, and the Blue Funnel str. Glaucus were aground near the Tungsha lightship in the mouth of the Yangtze.

The Cordillere which left Marseilles on July 12 was due in Shanghai on Saturday, but, in common with most other vessels trying to make Shanghai during the week end, was held up by the typhoon. On Sunday, however, the Cordillere was ready to enter the mouth of the Yangtze, but at 1 a.m. on Monday the local offices of the Messageries Maritimes received a wireless report from the captain to the effect that the vessel was aground on the Tungsha Spit. The assistance of tugs was asked for and with the least possible delay two were sent down to the Cordillere, one for the purpose of bringing passengers and mails to Shanghai, and the other to help in getting the liner afloat again. The last report indicated that the Cordillere was undamaged and that last night an attempt would be made to get her off.

The Tungsha Spit is a continuation, seawards, of the middle ground which lies to the north of the South Channel by which the Cordillere would naturally come up the Yangtze to the Huangpu. The Cordillere would, therefore, appear to have grounded on the spit just as she was passing over the Fairy Flats into the South Channel.

BLUE FUNNEL BOAT AGROUND.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, agents for the Blue Funnel line, received a wireless message about 3 a.m. on Monday stating that the Blue Funnel str. Glaucus had gone aground at Tungsha Spit, and asking for assistance. Tug boats were sent out with all despatch, but no further news was received from the vessel during the day.

The fact of a lower tide yesterday has probably added to the difficulty of getting the vessel off again, but in the absence of news, it is presumed that her position is not dangerous.

The Glaucus carries 2,000 tons of cargo for Shanghai, and a quantity for Japan. She has no passengers. She is making her maiden voyage.

HSIN PEKING'S UNPLEASANT VOYAGE.

With the exception of the M. M. S. Cordillere and the Blue Funnel str. Glaucus there was no damage to incoming steamers. There were of course delays but the time lost in connexion with these will probably be made up within the next few days.

Three trains on the Shanghai-Woosung line were suspended as a precautionary measure on Satur-

day night at Changwarpan, the last three miles of the line. At daylight on Sunday morning, when it was seen that the water was subsiding, service was resumed.

On Friday the C. N. S. Hsin Peking left the Taikoo Wharf as the signal gun was fired. She encountered a heavy easterly wind and occasional squalls off Gutzlaff at 10 p.m., the barometer falling all the time. Towards midnight the wind increased to a heavy gale with terrific squalls and a high cross sea. At 3 a.m., on arriving at the entrance of the Ningpo River, the weather conditions were so unfavourable that Captain Oudney considered it prudent to heave to under the lee of Square Island until daylight, when the passage was cleared without damage.

When the str. Fengtien reached Shanghai on Tuesday the master reported that a coasting vessel, the Henrik, a Norwegian steamer chartered by the Kailan Mining Administration, was on Monday in difficulties off Liuchiao Bank. The Henrik signalled a request to the China Navigation Co.'s steamer to report to her agents, the K.M.A. and Mr. O. Thoresen, that she had grounded during an exceptionally high tide and required assistance, but was in no danger.

The Henrik belonged to the Hafthor and Hero class of ships that were built some years ago in Yangtszepoo. She was carrying 2,000 tons of cargo, but no passengers.

The Liuchiao Bank is in the North Channel, about five miles above the Drinkwater Point light in the Eastern Entrance. The position is described as a bad one, and owing to the fact that the Henrik strayed on to the bank during a very high tide, it may be some time before she can be salvaged.

As two of the largest salvage tugs in the port, the St. Dominic and the Victoria must remain close by the str. Cordillere and Glaucus, on Tungsha Spit, it was found impossible to despatch a big tug yesterday with lighters to the Henrik.

On Tuesday it was stated owing to the prevalence of extremely low tides at high water it is at present impossible to tranship the Cordillere's cargo or save the ship, the "North-China Daily News" was informed yesterday afternoon, without the assistance of a larger tugboat from some other port.

At 10 a.m. on Tuesday the French cruiser d'Estrées stood by to render any assistance if required, and afterwards took aboard those members of the crew such as stewards and stewardesses, saloon waiters and others, who will not be of assistance in getting their ship off the

mud. The tug St. Dominic is anchored within hail of the stranded ship, but has been unable to do much in the way of salvage.

A PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCES.

At one o'clock on Tuesday the tender Alexandra conveyed the 34 stranded passengers from the Cordillere to Shanghai, under ideal weather conditions. The boat which came in at 5 p.m. was not expected to reach the Customs Jetty until several hours later.

One of the French passengers in an interview with a press representative gave a graphic account of the occurrence. "I was on deck just before midnight," he said, "when we took on board the pilot. Just after the witching hour the ship appeared to have heaved to. Then there was a hardly perceptible movement to starboard, and five minutes later we began to heave over. The angle of the decks was about 20 degrees."

Asked whether the passengers were alarmed this gentleman declared most of them were asleep in their bunks. The speed of the ship was 14 knots immediately before she went aground. Only for a very short space of time at high water were any moderately sized craft able to come alongside. To make matters worse there are a number of strong cross currents in the vicinity of the stranded ship.

GLAUCUS STILL STRANDED.

At high tide on Tuesday (3 p.m.) an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring off the Glaucus by two tugs. The cargo will be lightered this morning.

On Tuesday the M.M.S. Cordillere was still lying in the position where she stranded and there was little change in her condition till evening. The Shanghai manager of the M. M. received a message from the Captain late on Wednesday afternoon to the effect that nothing new had occurred to cause further anxiety, but, at the same time, it was recognized that the vessel was in a very serious position and that the chances of getting her off were slight.

The manager, when asked what he could say on this, replied: "We can only say we hope to get her off." All the passengers have been taken off safely and landed in Shanghai, but very little of the cargo has been salvaged up to the present.

Meanwhile, the ship's officers are standing by and tugs are ready to give all assistance that may be required.

Sinking

Later.

The foregoing, which was written during the afternoon, tends to show that the loss of the Cordillere would be by no means unexpected, and the news of the sinking of the vessel, which was received at about 6 p.m., created no great amount of surprise amongst those who realized the unfortunate vessel's predicament.

Shortly before the hour mentioned a wireless report was received from the ill-fated Cordillere to the

effect that she was sinking. Some little time afterwards the Shanghai Tug Lighter Co. received a similar report from the St. Dominic, one of the tugs sent to the assistance of the stranded ship, which report contained the added information that the crew were taking to the lifeboats and that they would be picked up.

Later in the course of the evening a wireless message was received from the St. Dominic to the effect that the Victoria had taken off all the crew. It is believed that the Victoria was probably able to get close alongside when the final phase occurred, and that if the lifeboats were used at all it was merely as a stepping stone, so to speak, on to the Victoria, of which Capt. Jensen is the skipper.

THE ILL-OMENED FAIRY FLATS.

It will be remembered that the Cordillere went aground in the early morning of Monday on the Tungsha Spit, the most southerly portion of the Tungsha Banks and just north of the Fairy Flats over which all vessels making Shanghai by the South Channel have to pass up to the Huangpu. The Cordillere struck ground at about 1 a.m. on Monday and at about the same time the Blue Funnel str. Glaucus went on to the fud a short distance away.

It was thought at the time and throughout Tuesday that the vessels could be taken off, even though they might have to wait some days for a sufficiently high tide, and the chief cause for anxiety was the possible approach of the typhoon from the Mariannas, which, if it came near enough, might result in the complete destruction of the vessels.

SCOURING OF THE BOTTOM.

The other danger, and the one which has proved fatal, was that of scouring which would tend to increase the list of the ship, which on Wednesday was reported to be as much as 20 degrees. The disappearance of the supporting mud from the side to which the vessel was listing would naturally increase this until the ship went over on her side, which, in the absence of definite reports on the subject, is what she is believed to have done.

Thus the vessel would still show a great deal of her bulk above water, though by the same scouring process she would be made ultimately to disappear out of sight.

We understand that it will be practically impossible to save the vessel owing to her position, in which event she must become a total loss.

This is the most serious accident that has befallen shipping on this part of the coast, and it brings into prominence the dangers of the river. At this season of the year quicksands and shifting sands are created in the entrance to the Yangtze by the incidence of special conditions, probably only found during the summer time, and it is on one of these banks that the Cordillere has found her last berth. It is reported that before she succumbed, the Cordillere, which stranded on the south edge,

listed first to one side and then to the other. In view of the end to which the Cordillere has come it is exceedingly fortunate that the passengers were removed at the time this was decided upon.

It is understood that the Cordillere had only about 600 tons of freight for Shanghai, so that local insurance companies will not have heavy losses to meet.

THE LATEST REPORT.

At a late hour last night it was announced by the local office of the Messageries Maritimes that the tugboat Victoria, which is bringing the Captain Sangui, the master, as well as members of the entire crew from the stranded ship, was not expected until the small hours of this morning. The journey from the Tungsha Spit under the best conditions cannot be performed in under five hours, and the tide was known to be running out fast save during the last part of the journey.

Neither the St. Dominic nor the Victoria were unable to approach the ill-fated ship to effect the rescue of the crew, who were obliged to make use of the Cordillere's lifeboats. Transshipment was affected without any mishap, the weather being fairly calm, but with a small sea running.

As the latest report concerning the typhoon from the Marianas indicated that it would strike Foochow and not Shanghai, and that cyclonic disturbances were worst at least some 600 miles S.S.W., hopes were raised that the Cordillere would remain in comparative safety until the advent of higher water, when salvage operations could be commenced in earnest. No precise information is yet to hand as to the real condition of the ship, whether she is lying absolutely on her beam ends or tilted at a steep angle, the first information being somewhat vague.

THE CORDILLERE'S HISTORY.

The Cordillere was built in the private yards of the Compagnie Messageries Maritimes at Marseilles in 1897, and has been in commission continually since the day she was launched. Originally she traded between Bordeaux and Rio de Janeiro. In 1912 she was transferred to the Far Eastern route, and after war broke out received a quick overhauling and refit, and "trooped" principally in European and Middle Eastern waters. Throughout her history the ship was only in one accident, a collision with the Blue Funnel str. Hyson which occurred in the Inland Sea in 1915. Both vessels were towed into Kobe for repairs. The Cordillere survived the war without any injury.

The sister ship to the Cordillere is the Chihli which is also well known on the Far Eastern run. Both steamers have a 10,000 tons displacement and a gross tonnage in the neighbourhood of 7,000 tons. The length of the Cordillere is 444 ft., and breadth 48 ft. She carried 114 first-class, 77 second-class and 78 third-class passengers. Her speed was 16 knots, indicated

horsepower 7,000 and she was fitted with triple expansion single screw engines.

As regards interior fittings and the provision of saloons and state-rooms this older French Mail steamer was considered superior to most of her size in the Orient. On the last homeward voyage from Shanghai in March the first-class accommodation was occupied to its fullest capacity by passengers from this port.

The Glaucus and Henrik

The Norwegian str. Henrik (chartered by the K.M.A.) is still ashore off Liuchiao Bank, but her plight is not reported to be grave. Several Japanese lighters and tugboats were despatched to her assistance yesterday morning. The Butterfield and Swire's coast steamer Kiukiang is standing by the Glaucus. Fresh attempts were made to lighten the cargo, all of which failed. The crew of the Glaucus remain aboard, as the condition of the boat has not materially altered during the last 24 hours. A big convoy of provisions was sent out to the crews of the salvage vessels.

CORDILLERE RIGHTS HERSELF

Sudden Recovery from Dangerous List: Crew Again Aboard

Events in connexion with the M. S. Cordillere, ashore on the Tungsha Spit, have taken a sensational turn. The news to hand on Wednesday evening indicated that the end of the vessel might not be far off, for it appeared that she had listed to such an extent that recovery was almost out of the question.

News reaching Shanghai on Thursday morning, however, contradicted this belief, for after the lapse of some hours she righted herself under the influence of the tide, and her crew were again put on board.

On Wednesday the waterboat Chingshui (Capt. Budgen) went out to the Tungsha Spit with 150 tons of water for the Cordillere. While she was there the Cordillere, under the influence of a strong ebb tide, took a list of 29 degrees to starboard, and so serious did matters appear that the officers and crew were taken off. This was about six o'clock, and the vessel then had a list of 29 degrees. The officers and crew were transferred to the Alexandra, and there was nothing more to do but to await events.

It was fully to be anticipated that the end might come at any moment, but the reverse occurred. With the slackening of the tide the list became less pronounced, and at 10.30 p.m. it was decided to put the ship's complement aboard again. They were transferred to the Chingshui which made its way alongside. Already low in the water, the additional weight of officers, engineers and about 50 of the crew put the Chingshui still farther down, and she reached the Cordillere with waves washing over

her decks. Officers and crew were put aboard, and also the 150 tons of water. By about midnight, the Cordillere was standing on an even keel, and then with the flood tide pressing against her starboard side, she proceeded to take a list to port. When the Chingshui left at 2.30 p.m. the Cordillere was listing about 10 degrees.

The principal damage so far observed to the Cordillere is that her rudder is broken.

When seen late yesterday afternoon by a representative of the "North-China Daily News," the local agent of the Messageries Maritimes was a mixture of hope and despair, with hope predominating. The only information he could give, he said, was: "We have more hope." This, it appeared, was a sort of superstitious hope, based mainly on the great good fortune of Wednesday night, when something which was little short of a miracle caused the Cordillere to right herself.

The situation when the offices closed on Wednesday evening was such that all hope of salvaging the vessel had been abandoned, but now she has settled down comparatively comfortably, with only a slight list. However, experienced salvage men have declared that, with the tides decreasing as they are now, there is absolutely nothing they can do to get the vessel off. The tides will rise again about the 30th and they will perforce have to wait till then before making another attempt at salvage.

A tug went down yesterday afternoon with the remainder of the crew, so that the full ship's company is now aboard again, ready to cope as far as possible with any emergency that may arise. For the moment, it is almost impossible to attempt to remove any more of the cargo and, even if this could be done, it is said that it would be prejudicial to the safety of the vessel. Accordingly, she will be securely battened down and the owners and others interested will have to be patient and hopeful until the end of the month.

The agent admitted that it would be a wonderful thing if the Cordillere were ever again seen in Shanghai, but he is prepared for anything after the miracle of Wednesday night, which certainly seems a good omen.

THE MORE FORTUNATE GLAUCUS.

The Blue Funnel str. Glaucus is fortunate in being laid up in a position where the currents are not so dangerous, but even if the freighter were lying in the immediate vicinity of the Cordillere, the former ship would cause far less anxiety, being built on more generous lines. For some distance from stem to stern below the water line she is comparatively flat and, therefore, lies on a more even keel.

A representative of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the agents for the Blue Funnel line, announced yesterday that the Glaucus was out of danger providing the present weather conditions continue. The ship at low water is listing only slightly. Lightering of the cargo has proceeded without serious dif-

ficulty at two periods of about two hours each during the last 24 hours. It is expected that by high tide to-day or to-morrow she will be sufficiently lightened and the hatches will be secured. The Glaucus and the Cordillere are in rather exposed positions, being at least three miles from land.

TWO KIDNAPPED CONSTABLES

Or the Banana Hawkers' Revenge: A Tale of Abduction on the High Huangpu

Too long have Hongkong and Canton boasted to the world of their monopoly of China pirates. The Model Settlement has been aroused to a sense of its responsibilities and has installed a splendid pirate plant—fierce banana-hawkers, who abduct Municipal policemen peacefully basking on the Bund and spirit them away to the dungeons of the River Police Hulk.

And this is the way of it. Pootung Covent Gardeners have been in the habit of coming over with the morning's flood tide of coolies from Pootung and hawking their wares on the Nanking Road jetty. The business flourished until Police Constables Sung Tsung-ding and Moo Vung-san came on the beat and they, having carefully read up the rules, hustled the hawkers away. On Monday, the hawkers were there as usual and P. C. Sung ordered: "Move on there!" P. C. Moo chimed in with: "'Igher-rup, 'igher-rup, me lad!"

ONCE ABOARD THE LUGGER.

But the hawkers were obdurate, they had many friends near by and, before they quite realized what was happening, the constables found themselves bundled on to a launch. The engine-room bell tinkled and in a few minutes the policemen were being escorted by three men aboard the Police Hulk. There a charge was made of "assault on the high seas" and it was demanded that the police should be handed over to the Pootung authorities for suitable punishment.

Inspector Mellows is an officer of long service, who knows well that in China there are many occasions when the strict law has to be judiciously mixed with every-day common-sense, and he was considering what would be the simplest solution of the joke when the telephone informed him that Central Station was highly perturbed at the "abduction" of two of its best-looking constables, last seen forcibly detained on a launch, and would he please find and return them. That settled it. Volubly protesting, the Pootung pirates were handcuffed and the whole five were sent to Central Station—in the charge of an escort of River Police, to make certain that nothing more dramatic occurred.

THE SECOND ACT: SQUEEZE?

The second chapter was in the Mixed Court on Tuesday, when the venturesome three—two hawkers and an unemployed—were charged with assaulting the police whilst in the execution of their duty. The evidence of the police was that they ordered the hawkers off the jetty, they were then assaulted and forcibly taken to the Police Hulk. A Sikh policeman said that he witnessed the assault and saw the policemen pushed into the launch. Having been well coached as to how to act on unforeseen happenings, he blew his whistle and reported the affair to headquarters. The foregoing all happened on the jetty, the witnesses agreed.

The prisoners' tale was slightly different. They admitted that many unlicensed hawkers did business on the jetty, but everything had been bright and cheerful, because the police had been quite content with 10 cents per day from each hawker. P. C.'s Sung and Moo, they dared to allege, were avaricious and wanted more, which the hawkers would not pay.

THE ARTIFICIAL BRUISE.

One gentleman became very demonstrative and began to distribute his scanty wardrobe about the Court, Magistrate Kuan fortunately stopping him whilst he still retained a little. He exhibited what he said was a badly bruised back, but it must have been the inside that was bruised, for the outside extras would easily have come off if the water were hot enough, with some soap added to it.

He rather spoilt the defence, especially as he had been five times previously convicted and he was sentenced to a week in prison, his companions to go for three days each and the Bench ordered that "the allegations of the accused of squeeze by the police are to be investigated."

\$10,000 for Relief of Typhoon Sufferers

At a meeting held at the Ningpo Association on Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to hold a mass meeting in the near future for the purpose of discussing plans for the relief of the citizens of Ningpo, Chinghai, and Fenghua who are said to be suffering greatly as a result of the recent typhoon. Several thousand people are said to have perished. The local Chinese expect to start a financial campaign, the proceeds of which will be used for relief work. Ten of those present yesterday gave pledges amounting to no less than \$10,000.

THE Shanghai Merchants' Federation, states the "Journal of Commerce," is sending a large delegation down to the China Merchants' Lower Wharf this morning to welcome Dr. J. G. Schurman, the new American Minister.

NO PASSAGES TO MOKANSHAN

Both Launches Being Repaired: Hopes of Early Renewed Service

Intending passengers to Mokanshan should take notice that the launch service between Konzenchiao and Sanchiaopu has been suspended owing to the launches undergoing repairs.

Passengers to Mokanshan, and *vice versa*, will be compelled to hold over their trip until next week when it is hoped that the service may be resumed. The following is a telegram sent to one of the wouldbe passengers:—

"Received your wire. Sorry no launch available until some time next week. Railway agent will hire native boat if you prefer but Railway not to be held responsible owing to typhoon."

When seen last Friday afternoon, Mr. Yang, assistant traffic manager of the railway, said that he had done everything in his power to borrow launches or boats for the conveyance and comfort of passengers. Unfortunately up to the time of the interview he had not been successful. He had approached a Mr. Kung, who owns a launch at Konzenchiao, but this gentleman's vessel has broken down. The B.-A. T. and A. P. C. boats were applied for, but both were reported to be on service and could not be obtained. Thus there were no boats to be obtained on the Hangchow section of the railway.

"Jardine's were tried," said Mr. Yang, "and a reply was received at two o'clock last Thursday afternoon announcing that a launch was not procurable. Mr. Sweet, of Messrs. Jardine's, however, has promised to do his best to secure a boat and will probably be in a position to give a reply to the railway on Monday."

A CHANCE AT KASHING.

Mr. Yang says that he learned that there was a launch at Kashing which, probably, might be of service. It was owned by the Chinese proprietor of the restaurant there. Inspector Chen Ling went yesterday afternoon to make inquiries and to negotiate with the owner for a loan of the boat. A telephone message had been received shortly before the interview stating that the owner demanded \$30 a day as rent.

"Of course it would be a loss to the Railway, but we are willing to stand a loss so that we might get a boat. I am going by night express to-night (Friday) to arrange matters personally. If the boat is found suitable, money will not be allowed to stand in the way. I am going to have the boat if it is fit for our service. From Kashing I will go to Konzenchiao to make all other arrangements and to fix up the service."

THE TWO EXISTING BOATS.

Mr Yang said that the railway had two launches, the Comet and

the Wukong. The Comet, which was only used for carrying passengers' baggage, would be ready by next Wednesday but the Wukong would not be ready for another ten days. The Locomotive Department of the Railway had put extra men on the work which was being carried out day and night.

Asked why it was that the launch service had deteriorated so much of late, Mr. Yang said that the Wukong had been in continuous service since the beginning of the season. There had not been a spare day for her to undergo a cleaning. There was no other boat to relieve her because the Comet is too small. In this case, the typhoon was responsible for the suspension because the little vessel was blown against the bank a few days ago.

"The traffic manager and I have proposed to the managing director that another boat of the Wukong type be built," said Mr. Yang when asked if steps were being taken to add to the launch service.

OBITUARY

Police Sergt. D. McInnes

We regret to record the death which took place early on Saturday morning at the General Hospital of Sergeant Donald McInnes, of the Municipal Police Force. The cause was dysentery.

Sergeant McInnes's death at the early age of 30 is particularly sad in view of the fact that he had served with a distinguished record in the Great War in an infantry unit, and escaped without serious injury. Enlisting in the police force in 1911, he was among the first of the volunteers to leave Shanghai on the outbreak of war. He left here in October, 1914, remained in the Army for nearly five years, first of all joining the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and fought in Salonika and France. In Salonika he was promoted to commissioned rank, serving in the Chinese Labour Corps as a Lieutenant under Captain Peter Dowding, who also happened to be a member of the police force and is now a sergeant attached to the Central Station.

After the armistice Sergeant McInnes returned to Shanghai to resume his duties in the police force and was appointed to Bubbling Well Police Station. Both before and since he left the East to serve his country, he had not been too robust in health, being subject to attacks of dysentery, from which he has ultimately died. His condition when he reached the hospital was thought to be very serious, and the sudden and fatal termination to his illness has come as a great blow to his many friends and colleagues.

Sergeant McInnes was a member of the Shanghai Masonic Lodge and one of the most popular members of the police force. He leaves a father and several brothers and sisters, whose home is in the Island of Skye.

FOREIGNER'S TRAGIC DEATH

Fall from Hotel's Top Floor Window: Inquest Opened

Mr. Alexander Lang, a guest at the Kalee Hotel, died in tragic circumstances in the early hours on Friday August 19. The deceased, who was 38 years of age, married, and the father of a numerous family, was a native of Coatbridge, Glasgow, and recently came to China to act as the Shanghai representative of the Robert Grant Co., of Glasgow and New York. He travelled on the Blue Funnel str. Asconia, and was very popular amongst the passengers, acting as sports secretary and generally interesting himself in the social amenities of the voyage. Arriving at Shanghai on the 11th instant, he went into residence at the Kalee Hotel and proceeded with business arrangements with Mr. Clack, who had come specially from New York to meet him and hand over charge of the Shanghai business of the firm. The matter was to have been completed yesterday, all details having been settled on the previous day.

It appears that Mr. Lang left the hotel after dinner on Thursday, returning about midnight to his room, a room facing Kiukiang Road to which he had that day transferred from an inner room on the same floor. It was from the window of this room, on the top floor, that he fell shortly after 1 a.m. A telephone message to Central Police Station brought Chief Inspector Burnside and P.S. Balchin on the scene, and their first act was to have Mr. Lang removed to the General Hospital, but he was then beyond aid and died before being seen by Dr. Fearn. We understand there was no communication of any kind from the deceased. Up to the time of his leaving the hotel on Thursday evening, his behaviour had been perfectly normal, and no explanation of the tragic affair is at present forthcoming.

The inquest was opened at the public mortuary by Mr. G. W. King, formal evidence of identification only being given, and the inquiry adjourned for a week, on the application of Chief Inspector Burnside.

Mr. C. T. Clack, the New York manager of the firm of Messrs. Robert Grant, in giving evidence of identification, said deceased had just come to Shanghai to represent that firm. Witness dined with him at the Kalee Hotel on Thursday evening, and last saw him about 9 o'clock in the lobby of the hotel, when he seemed in ordinary health and spirits and not at all depressed.

A telephone wire dislocated by the wind in North Szechuen Road on Saturday afternoon was carried across the tramway wires in its progress to the ground, and falling on the shoulders of a passing carriage pony, killed it instantly.

ADVENTURES AMONG THE HUNGHTZES

Experiences of a Shanghai Merchant

A tale of travel in northern Manchuria which will command attention is related by Mr. Paul M. Anderson, who returned last week from a trip through north China and Siberia where he went as a representative of the American Milk Products Co. to establish agencies and study the territory. During a three months' tour he visited the larger cities of the north, and in the course of his travels the train he was on was once held up by Hunghtzes out of the many times such attacks were threatened and on that occasion a woman tried to get his revolver in order to shoot herself. One of the less exciting incidents of his trip was a game of tennis with the son of Chang Tso-lin.

The Hunghtze attack occurred on the side of a hill about 12 miles out of Harbin on the way to Vladivostok. From his account, it seems that the fighting mainly consisted of a Chinese bugler rushing up and down the platform blowing discordant blasts on his horn, of a frightened Chinese guard being prodded on by an officer to answer the fire of the Hunghtzes, and the final capture of the attackers who turned out in the end to be three in number. They were concealed amongst a cluster of huts farther down the hillside and were routed out together with a great number of innocent bystanders—men, women and children. During the fighting which lasted an hour and a half, Mr. Anderson says that at least 1,500 rounds of ammunition must have been fired—no one was hit and not even the train was struck by a bullet.

THE LAST ROUND.

A few weeks before an attack had been made at about the same place and 27 Hunghtzes had been captured, 17 of whom were said to have been put to death by the method of a thousand cuts. Later an attack was threatened at Pogranichnaya, a town on the border between Siberia and Manchuria. This occasioned great fright among the passengers. A woman travelling alone in the Wagon Lits car was nearly frantic and decided the best thing to do was to die before the Hunghtzes arrived. However, Mr. Anderson refused to lend her his gun, for, as he said, it would only shoot once and he wanted that for himself. At any rate, the attack didn't occur.

In Russian territory now, the passport inconvenience began. At every station, the document was asked for and, Mr. Anderson having heard tales of the illiteracy of the guards, began presenting it upside down which made no difference to them. They examined it that way and were evidently perfectly satisfied.

A FORTUNATE MEETING.

The inconvenience was finally overcome by Mr. Anderson's lucky

meeting with a Russian officer named Grant who had been born and brought up in America and still claimed American citizenship. He had come to Russia to visit his mother in Irkutsk and since then had been in turn in all the anti-Bolshevik armies. He was at that time serving under Simionov. He arranged to have Mr. Anderson troubled no more through the night by simply tacking a card with a few Russian words on it over his door.

Mr. Anderson on Tuesday sailed for Hongkong where he will remain for three or four weeks before returning to Shanghai.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

A Large Debtor in Difficulty

London, Aug. 18.

The "Financial News" Paris correspondent quotes from the Agence Economique et Financière that the last business year of the Société du Pacifique has resulted in a loss exceeding Frs. 50,000,000, of which 45,000,000 was "exploitation loss."

The loss exceeds three-quarters of the capital, but the advisability of liquidation was deprecated, as it would mean that shareholders would lose the benefit of the agreement with the principal creditor, the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

The chairman said that the amount of the debts to the Banque Industrielle was Frs. 150,000,000. The bank also held 6,458 shares in the Société. The latter was endeavouring to regulate its debts and realize its stocks of merchandise; otherwise its activities would be stopped and its fleet idle, as freights under eight shillings were unprofitable.

The shareholders' meeting authorized a continuance of business and a reorganization scheme.—Reuter.

M. Briand on French Government's Efforts: What the Official Telegrams Meant

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post," writing on July 7 states:—

The collapse of the Banque Industrielle de Chine formed the subject of an important portion of M. Briand's statement last night before the Foreign Affairs and Finance Commissions of the Senate. M. Briand, in the course of a statement which occupied some three hours of the sitting, revealed that on January 13, during the Ministerial crisis that followed the fall of the Leygues Cabinet, telegrams relating to the position of the bank were sent from the Quai d'Orsay to the French representative in China and Japan and to the French Ambassador in London. The reason for this step was the anxiety of the Government that French influence in the East should not be prejudiced by the failure of the bank. The telegrams sent to the French diplomatic representatives in the Far East emphasized

the solidarity of the French Government with the great French banks, including the Banque Industrielle de Chine, and suggested that the Government would do its utmost to enable the bank to meet its engagements. A telegram sent to the French Ambassador in London was as follows:—

Inform with extreme urgency Governor Bank of England and Mr. McKenna, of London City and Midland Bank, that a syndicate formed by Banque de Paris et Pays Bas and the Banque de l'Indo-Chine has taken in hand the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, and that the Government is interested in the fate of the bank, whose prospects are assured in consequence of its solid situation in the Far East.—(Signed) LEYGUES.

Comte De Saint-Aulaire, who had assumed charge of the Embassy in London only three days before, did not deem it advisable, according to the "Echo de Paris," to take the step suggested.

EXONERATING M. DOUMER.

Referring to the accusation that has been made here that the Finance Minister, M. Doumer, and his subordinates were antagonistic to the Banque Industrielle de Chine and were opposed to the issue of a loan of 300 million francs which the Peking Government earnestly desired to be made in France, M. Briand read the following telegram, dated June 30, from the French Chargé d'Affaires in Peking:—

The Chinese Government is entirely in accord under following reserves:—First, that the contract shall become void if 900,000 dollars not paid within a fortnight; secondly, that the French Inspector-General for the receipt of stamp duties on guarantee is nominated after the issue of the loan; and, thirdly, that the loan be issued within the next three months.—(Signed) MAUGRAS.

M. Briand explained that this telegram referred to private negotiations that were going on between the head offices of the bank in Paris and certain Chinese personages who were unknown to the French Government, and that the telegram in question was merely sent through the diplomatic channel to save time. M. Briand insisted that the Finance Minister at no time received any request from the Chinese Government regarding the loan in question. The Chinese Government, as a matter of fact, according to M. Briand, offered to hand over to the Banque Industrielle Chinese Treasury Bonds maturing in 1931 to the nominal value of two millions sterling, on condition that the Peking Government was paid the amount received from the sale of another series of Chinese Treasury Bonds secured on the salt tax, and representing a nominal value of 250,000 sterling. This curious proposal, as one of the newspapers remarks this morning, indicates perhaps the financial situation of the Chinese Government, but in no way corresponds to the loan of 300 million francs. A further blow to the legend connected with this loan is found in the fact that the Chinese in Paris themselves formally placed on record a protest against any such operation.

LAUNCH OF THE HSIN KIANGTEEN

**Fine Ship for the Ningpo Trade
Built by Shanghai Dock
& Engineering Co.**

The str. Hsin Kiangteen, built by the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., for the China Merchants' S. N. Co., Ltd., was successfully launched at the former company's Pootung shipyard on Tuesday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of visitors. Among the guests present were Mr. Fu Siao-en, director of the China Merchants' S. N. Co.; Mr. Chu Pao-san, representing the Ningpo Residents' Association; Mr. J. Pinkuet Fu, comprador of the Asia Banking Corporation; Mr. N. Y. Chang, foreign secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Dr. F. C. Tong, vice-chairman of the Canton Guild; Mr. John Prentice, chairman of the Dock Co.; Mr. W. S. Burns and Mr. R. K. Hamilton, of the Dock Co.; Captain Mackinnon and Mr. G. Wallace, of the C. M. S. N. Co.; Captain Ross, of the str. Kiangnan; Captain H. G. Myhre, harbourmaster; Messrs. E. S. Wilkinson, Eric Ross, L. Midwood, W. N. C. Allen, Captain Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. Van L. Berger and Miss McNeill.

At the appointed time, Mrs. J. Pinkuet Fu, daughter-in-law of Mr. Fu Siao-en, broke the champagne bottle and the ship glided smoothly and gracefully into the water.

FIFTY-ONE YEARS IN CHINA.

Following the ceremony, refreshments were served in the offices of the shipyard. Mr. John Prentice, in proposing a toast to the China Merchants' S. N. Co. and the new vessel, mentioned the fact that he had been in China 51 years and had seen the launching of most of the vessels built by his company for the owners of the new vessel. He was glad to see that Mr. Chu Pao-san was present to represent the Ningpo Residents' Association, because the new vessel was built for the Ningpo trade. Mr. Chu, said the speaker, was one year younger than he was, but had not been in Shanghai as long as he. He mentioned the fact that Mr. Fu Siao-en, who was present on behalf of the owners of the new vessel, began his career in the very shipyard where the ceremony of the day had taken place and it was a pleasure for him to witness Mr. Fu's rise to success.

A LONG ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Fu then asked Mr. N. Y. Chang to respond on his behalf. Mr. Chang thanked Mr. Prentice for his remarks and said that the fortunes of the two companies were much alike. He said that the Dock Co. had built ships for the owners for the past 30 years and relations had been most cordial. He congratulated Mrs. Fu for christening two vessels within a short period of three and a half months and said that the Dock Co. was also to

be congratulated in being able to hand over within the same period two vessels of the Kianghsun and Hsin Kiangteen type. Mr. Fu, he said, thanked Mr. Prentice for his kind remarks and was glad to say that he was formerly an "A. P. Prentice" of the one and only Mr. Prentice. A toast was then drunk to the Dock Co.

Mr. W. S. Burns, replying on behalf of the Dock Co., said that that Company had been building ships for the past 42 years and, he was glad to say, everything had proved to be what was expected of them. One of the first vessels built by the company, the Fu Wo, was still in service in the Straits, and it was only the other day that he (Mr. Burns) saw the str. Kwangchi, owned by the China Merchants' S. N. Co., sailing proudly up river. This vessel, he mentioned, was made 35 years ago, and it had braved typhoons and the like, but was "still going strong." He then proposed the health of Captain Mackinnon and Mr. Wallace, the superintendents of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. Captain Mackinnon made a suitable reply.

Mr. Prentice then handed a beautiful diamond and platinum wrist watch and a large bouquet to Mrs. Fu, after which that lady's husband responded on her behalf.

THE NEW SHIP.

The Hsin Kiangteen has been designed as a passenger and cargo steamer for special service between Shanghai and Ningpo; she is fitted with special ports and cargo facilities for the rapid loading and discharging of cargo and her passenger accommodation is large and luxuriously finished, she measures 310 ft. long by 48 ft. moulded breadth and 23 ft. moulded depth to upper deck and carries 1,000 tons deadweight cargo on a light draft trim of 10 ft.

The Chinese saloons and passenger accommodation is placed on the upper deck, having the first-class saloon and two berth state rooms for 54 first-class passengers forward, and spacious saloon and two berth state rooms for 92 second-class aft, the petty officers and crew are placed in the fore-castle and the comprador staff and other supernumeraries are placed amidships. On the deck above the upper deck is placed the first-class European accommodation, consisting of a large and luxuriously appointed saloon forward and two berth state rooms for 16 passengers. The officers and engineers are comfortably placed amidships and the after end of the deck is occupied by a saloon and two berth state rooms for 72 second-class passengers. The deck above the European accommodation is arranged for navigating purposes with large wheel house and spacious rooms for the captain and pilots and space for third-class passengers—third-class passenger accommodation is also arranged in the main deck and 'tween deck spaces.

The propelling machinery of about 2,500 indicated horsepower, built in the Dock Company's workshops, consists of two independent sets of four cylinder triple expansion surface condensing engines balanced on the Schlick Tweedy system, each fitted with the usual pumps, condensers and direct acting steam and oil reversing gear, while steam is generated in two large cylindrical multitubular boilers fitted with Howden's forced draft and designed for a working

BUSINESS AND CHARITY

Rice Exchange Regulations

A document prepared by a French lawyer appeared in the Chinese press last Friday and gave details of the regulations which have been drafted for the conduct of a recently established Rice and Grain exchange. It is pointed out that the regulations have been drafted to prevent unscrupulous speculation, and that the operations of the exchange will be on a strictly legal and business basis. We quote two of the regulations as being of special interest:

"Brokers of the exchange will be held responsible for the conduct of persons with whom they deal, and if such persons are found to have committed unlawful acts, the security money deposited by the brokers with the exchange and their shares may be confiscated and given to charitable institutions."

"The object of the exchange is to keep the price of grain uniform, and to develop industry. One tenth of the profits made by the exchange every year will be placed to a reserve fund which will be kept in a bank and may be drawn upon at the discretion of the local public bodies, the Chinese authorities, and the French Consul-General, in case of a famine or a rice crisis. Another sum of money will be taken out of the profits of the concern and paid to schools and hospitals under the jurisdiction of the French Mixed Court."

Fire in Hongkew Godown

An outbreak of fire was reported on Monday night at No. 1 Chapoo Road, the premises being a big godown occupied by Harrisons, King & Irwin, Ltd., in which are stored several big consignments of tea. The fire broke out on the second floor and worked downwards. The Hongkew Division succeeded in getting it under in less than a quarter of an hour. Very little damage was done to the contents of the godowns, which are valued at over two lakhs.

pressure of 180 lb. per sq. in. and an auxiliary boiler of the same working pressure arranged to couple up with the main boilers and for general service.

The auxiliary machinery includes independent centrifugal circulating pumps, Weir's type feed and general service pumps and feed heater, sanitary pump, two large steam driven dynamos for lighting and fans, patent ash ejectors, steam steering gear, steam windlass and capstan forward and steam capstan aft and other fittings as usual in a steamer of this class.

The construction of this vessel has been superintended by Captain Mackinnon, and Mr. Gavin Wallace, the owner's superintendents.

After the launch the Hsin Kiangteen was towed to the Dock Company's International Dock sheerlegs to have her boilers and engines placed on board and will return in a few days to the Pootung works for completion.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW IN SHANGHAI

Probably to Be Held in Verdun Gardens: Widespread Interest in the Undertaking

Arrangements for an automobile show at Shanghai were further discussed at a meeting held in the Palace Hotel on Monday evening, Mr. Dodge presiding.

Of two available sites discussed, it was agreed that Verdun Gardens, Avenue Joffre, would be most satisfactory. Mr. Honigsberg, who has been in negotiation with the French Club for the use of the grounds, reported that the matter would be considered at a special meeting of the Club Committee, and there was every prospect of the proposal being favourably received. Verdun Gardens, the Committee agreed last night, would be an ideal site for the show. The property comprises some 30 mow of land, is centrally situated, the approaches afford ample space for parking cars, and it is well served with water and electricity supplies.

It was decided that the show should be held from November 26 until December 3. Some members of the committee were in favour of a Spring show, and the matter was not concluded without an animated discussion and a ballot, following which the November-December date was recorded as the unanimous choice of the committee.

The best method of advertising the exhibition was next discussed, but no definite plan was adopted, and the work will be entrusted to a sub-committee. It appeared from the discussion, however, that the show will be advertised far and wide throughout central and north China, and even as far south as Hongkong.

The executive committee will meet again on Thursday, at the Palace Hotel, at which subcommittees will be appointed to take up special phases of the show organization work. At this meeting the Chairman will have a ground plan of the proposed site, and there will be a discussion of the kind of building most suitable for the show.

Beginning to-day, Messrs. Buck and West, treasurer and manager, respectively, of the show, will send out letters to all prospective exhibitors, outlining the plan upon which the show is to be held, and requesting reservations of space.

The Shanghai automobile show will be a great success if the enthusiasm of the dealers and other trade representatives is any criterion. At every meeting of the executive committee so far held there has been a large attendance and keen discussion. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Dodge, reports that dozens of inquiries about the show have come to him, and all indications point to widespread interest in the enterprise.

SAD DEATH OF A SWISS LADY

Tragic Sequel to a Reported Divorce

The death in tragic circumstances is reported of Henriette Frank, which occurred on Sunday morning as the result, it is alleged, of poison self-administered over night.

It appears that on Saturday night a lady friend of the deceased called on her at the house in Bubbling Well Road where she lived and, as she crossed the threshold of deceased's room, heard her murmur in a hoarse voice, "I've done it." It was apparent that the unfortunate lady was suffering from something she had drunk. Help was summoned but despite every attention the lady died early on Sunday morning.

The deceased, who was a German by birth and married to a Swiss, had few friends in Shanghai, only the lady visitor and one gentleman being known to be acquainted with her. Those with whom she came in contact allege that she never behaved abnormally, though she is said to have been greatly upset by divorce proceedings instituted against her by her husband in Switzerland, and which to her surprise ended in a separation from her husband and the loss of the custody of her two children.

No inquest will be held, we understand, as under Swiss law that formality can, under certain conditions, be dispensed with. A permit for burial was issued by the Swiss Consul-General.

Students' Idea of the Conference

The National Students' Federation discussed matters on Tuesday relating to the coming Pacific Conference, and suggested that the following questions be raised by the Chinese delegation:—

1. The cancellation of the 21 Demands.
2. The unconditional return of Tsingtao and former German rights to China.
3. The cancellation of the "special privilege areas" of Shantung and Fukien.
4. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance shall not be renewed without China first being consulted.
5. Questions brought up at the Pacific Conference shall not be harmful to the peace of the Far East.
6. The disarmament question.
7. The abolition of extraterritoriality.
8. The revision of the tariff.
9. The changing to benefit Chinese emigrants of any treaty which is now harmful to them.
10. The absolute independence of Korea.
11. The renunciation of the Boxer Indemnity and the use of the funds for educational purposes.

MAJOR John Magruder, Assistant Military Attaché to the American Legation in Peking, arrived on Wednesday in Shanghai for the purpose of meeting the new American Minister, Dr. J. G. Schurman, and party with whom he will return to Peking.

CORRESPONDENCE

BUBBLING WELL CHAPEL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you kindly decide an argument which arose in a recent conversation? The point at issue was "Whether the S. M. C. building at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, politely referred to as "The Chapel" and styled officially "The Crematorium" had ever been "consecrated," according to the rites of the Church of England, or any other church?"

In support of the point it was urged that Church Services are held there.

In support of the contrary view it was replied that:—

Any Shanghai resident, irrespective of his creed or nationality, whether Russian, Japanese, Non-conformist, etc., can be laid at rest in the S.M.C. Cemetery, and the funeral party can use the building, and that consequently it could never have been policy or even possible to have consecrated that building according to Church of England ritual. In support of this view a well informed and highly-placed member of the S.M.C. secretariat staff said that he had never heard of any official consecration of the building.

b. It is prohibited to construct a Crematorium in the consecrated part of a burial ground, (according to English Law Books.)

c. I have heard it said that Roman Catholics invariably conduct their burial services either at some church in town and then conclude at the grave side, or else hold the whole service at the grave side, solely because the Latin Church prohibits the using of "unconsecrated" buildings, among which the crematorium was included. I do not vouch for this point.

I am, etc.,

ACADEMIC.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the year 1894 the Ratepayers authorized the Council to erect a Crematorium and during the following year the "Bubbling Well Cemetery" was acquired.

In 1896 the Crematorium was built and at the same time a cemetery chapel "which would be also available for ordinary burial services" was commenced. The official designation of this structure was "Chapel and Crematorium." The first cremation took place on August 26, 1897, and the first burial at the Bubbling Well Cemetery was October 29, 1898.

The following year the question as to whether the chapel might be used for other than Christian funeral rites was raised by Mr. T. M. Nishimaki and the Council took the opportunity of a Special Meeting held on October 17, 1899, to obtain the views of the ratepayers. The then Dean of the Cath-

dral, Rev. H. C. Hodges, gave it as his opinion that only Christian services should be held and he went as far as to assert that if the Chapel were used for non-Christian funeral rites he could not again use it for a Christian funeral. The Council proposed a resolution to the effect that a new mortuary chapel be built for Christian services only and that upon completion of same the existing buildings be open to the use of all members of the foreign community irrespective of nationality or creed. This resolution, however, was negatived and an amendment was passed authorizing the Council to throw open the existing Mortuary Chapel and Crematorium to the use of the foreign community irrespective of nationality or creed.

Considerable discussion took place during which several well-known residents expressed their views including Rev. Dr. Muirhead, Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, Dr. J. Edkins, Dr. J. M. W. Farnham, Mr. Geo. Lanning and Mr. A. B. Rex.

Within recent years the Anglican Communion have made use of the Chapel for early morning services; but this is allowed as a matter of courtesy rather than exclusive right. I think it is safe to say that neither the Cemetery nor the Chapel has been "consecrated" in the way your correspondent means. Views have widened since the unfortunate dispute in 1899 and to many of us the cemetery, though not officially "consecrated," is hallowed as the resting place of our dear ones and therefore sacred.

I am, etc.,

RETROSPECT.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Speaking of the ritual of burial and of the usages of the Roman Catholic Church at the present day, it would be impossible to deal in detail with the various legislative enactments which now almost everywhere prevent the Church's requirements from being carried into effect in the cemeteries.

In Shanghai, where Catholics have not their own cemetery, they are buried in ground which is not specially consecrated for their use; therefore, the priest conducting the funeral, is directed by the "*Rituale Romanum*" to bless the grave.

Certainly, the Roman Catholic Church prohibits the using of "unconsecrated" buildings for religious observances with which the Church surrounds the mortal remains of her children, and it hardly needs saying that no one should, really, be taken to "The Crematorium" for the simple reason that the Catholic Church forbids cremation.

I am, etc.,

A.M.M.S.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.

HOUSE PROFITEERING AND A REMEDY.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I venture to beg space for a few lines in your paper, on the above, with the hope that it may be the means, perhaps, of doing a little to put an end to house profiteering.

This week I replied to an advertisement of a house to let, with the furniture to be taken over. The following morning I received a reply stating the locality of the house, and that the furniture to be taken over was Tls. 3,500, (four roomed house), and if I was further interested to apply to Chinese P. O. Box. No—.

Needless to say, I am not interested in that costly furniture, and I think that one can safely say this is an instance of sheer profiteering.

I would suggest as an antidote for this kind of profiteering, that if landlords and house agents were to refuse to transfer leases on houses, it would do much towards stopping the above evil.

If landlords, etc., were to see their way clear to fall in with this view, they would not only be helping the community at large, but themselves, for at the moment there is hardly a lease that is renewed without the rent being advanced at the same time; also there would be no question of their not being able to let the house, when the demand greatly exceeds the supply.

I am, etc.,

TENANT.

Shanghai, Aug. 18.

INOCULATION OF DOGS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of the somewhat heated correspondence which has been published in various newspapers about the shooting of straying dogs, it would be of real public interest if the Health Office would issue some public notice with regard to the efficacy of dog inoculation against rabies.

About two years ago I received a notice from my Japanese veterinary surgeon whose previous treatment of my dogs, whenever sick, had been perfectly satisfactory. He guaranteed to inoculate the dogs, for a small fee, \$2. I think, and to render them rabies-proof under all circumstances for two years.

If this serum is efficacious, then, it is to be presumed that the Health Office could prepare it as well as Tokio. It certainly did not do my dogs any harm. If the Health Office could arrange that dogs could be inoculated there and issue a certificate to any owner that the "dog covered by Licence No. XA had been rendered immune from rabies for such a period," it would relieve anxiety in the case of many persons who now have to await veterinary diagnosis of each dog which has inflicted a bite, even

under the most admissible conditions, such as obstructing the entrance of a stray coolie "to see a friend."

I am, etc.,

DOG-LOVER.

Shanghai, Aug. 19.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Apparently Mr. Speelman must have missed the point entirely or else not read the article referred to in my letter of the 18th instant. In this article it was stated in support of the justification of the shooting of Mr. Moller's dog that a good deal of feeling had been aroused through the untimely death of Mr. Gayot from the effects of a bite from his "own" dog. This statement is nothing but ridiculous camouflage. The way Mr. Gayot met his death is a risk which is daily taken by anybody who keeps dogs and even if our streets were kept entirely free from unmuzzled dogs of any description this danger will never cease to exist. If a death had occurred from the effects of a bite from an unmuzzled stray dog on a public road, then there certainly would have been a good deal of justification in dealing with the utmost severity with unmuzzled dogs specially if the dog had been a foreign one.

Where the sad incident has been referred to in support of a certain action, it cannot possibly be said that it is bad taste to refer to it when criticizing that very same action.

It is only because an intelligent gentleman like Mr. Speelman should have misconstrued my letter that I am answering that part of his letter relating to shooting of dogs in the interest of owners and their pets: his other remarks which have no bearing on the case will therefore be left unanswered.

I am, etc.,

FRENCH TOWN DOG.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I think that French Town Dog's letter in your issue of to-day misses the point.

In the case of Mr. Moller's dog here was an animal which apparently was allowed to roam free and unmuzzled by night, and which had access to the road and, therefore, to infection.

F. T. D. makes a point of the fact that M. Gayot was bitten by his own dog, I infer that in this instance he considers the risk as Mr. Moller's and none other. This is hardly so for a dog when rabies first develops often travels long distances aimlessly, a very dangerous focus of infection and as Punch (was that the name?) was free to come and go as he liked, as witness his being on the road, the risk can hardly be said to be confined to one family.

I might add too that there are various inducements to a dog to travel. Probably he fights, and the harm is done.

I am, etc.,

DOG OWNER.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.

THE PROPAGANDA GERM.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is not my intention to support or attack Reuter as a distributor of news, although personally, I think we have little to grumble at in our world famous news agency as compared with distributors in other countries; but I wish to say a few words to "Dope."

Some Britishers really do make a hash of things, especially when they have been forced to air their views.

I don't know where "Dope" was when he suffered "the unending monotony of Reuters cables," but as official messages only were published in home papers concerning actions at the front, I presume he was not in the vicinity of the danger zone. However, Reuter's cables contained only the official war news, and it must have appeared patent to anyone of intelligence that the reports on aeroplane doings were not casualty lists. The wording of those reports, unless speaking of some particular affair, was "so many of our machines failed to return." Crashes in our own lines were not noted and for a perfectly good reason that would be appreciated by anyone but "that type of provincial fool who will insist upon reading between the lines." (apologies to H. G. Wells).

Try to remember "Dope" (I nearly said "Dopey") that the man who was in the machine that did crash, did not suffer any "unending monotony," nor did he "grouse" because official reports did not pander to types like yourself, who wallow at a distance in the truth of these glorious tragedies.

Many a boy was glad that his Mother did not know that "twenty of our machines crashed during today's operations." There was a very noble propaganda about those official reports.

I am, etc.,

ANTI-DOPE.

Shanghai, Aug. 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is difficult and perhaps not wise to reply to Anti-Dope's letter, but it is also human nature to throw discretion to the winds when stung by the lash of unjust innuendo based on either an involuntary or wilful misconstruction of statements made.

The aftermath of war is responsible for many strange things in this part of the world, one of the most pitiful being the letter which bristles with non-relevant matter, written to the Press whenever a fair and legitimate criticism is offered on a subject, that, by some weird stretch of imagination, may be connected with those brave men who fought and died for us.

For the purpose of clarifying Anti-Dope's mind I beg space to state I am quite aware that Reuter, as an institution, was not responsible for those monotonous telegrams. They were, of course, the

propaganda-saturated official reports. How far that propaganda was "noble" may be judged from the fact that it had a tendency to create apathy by reason of its crudeness. This is not my opinion, it is fact, ample evidence of which is in the possession of those whose business it was and is to provide the direct medium between Press and public. My other reference to Reuter was (reading between the lines) more in the nature of a gratuitous excuse for what are, in my opinion, grave shortcomings.

That in part. As a whole, my letter was a criticism of British publicity propaganda, which (again in my opinion) in its past and present form, constitutes an insult to our intelligence, and is un-British. The remainder of Anti-Dope's letter is not relevant, but if he is sincere in his desire for knowledge as to my whereabouts and doings during the war, you Sir, are at liberty to put him in communication with me and I undertake to satisfy him that I have nothing to be ashamed of.

I am, etc.,

DOPEY,
(alias Dope).

Shanghai, Aug. 20.

THE CHINESE NOAH.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As T.A.S. has failed to answer the pertinent questions put to him by your correspondent "S", and still maintains that "everybody cannot but accept the enunciations of Mr. Tse Tsan-tai of Hongkong as correct," perhaps, he will be good enough to elucidate the following points in his letter.

(1) "Mr. Tse Tsan-tai has discovered that the real Noah of Chinese History is not Yao or Ta Yü, but Nü Wa; and this has been proved." As Noah does not figure in Chinese History, and Nü Wa never existed, how did Mr. Tse Tsan-tai make the discovery, and what irreputable evidence is there to prove it? If we speak of Chou Wang, 紂王, as the Chinese Nero, or Yang Kuei-fei, 楊貴妃, as the Chinese Cleopatra, do we not refer merely to the characteristics of these people and the similar conditions which surrounded them: T.A.S. positively insists that Nü Wa has been identified as one and the same person as Noah of Genesis, and that we "cannot but accept this as correct."

(2) "The character 女 nū (female) so mystified and misled China's historians that they jumped to the conclusion that Nü Wa was not a man but a woman, and the said character is responsible for the confusion and riddles which have confronted and perplexed learned men of China and the West for thousands of years." Chinese historians received the ancient traditions in the first instance as transmitted to them orally, and it was those same historians who first employed the character nū to denote the sex of the person named.

Tradition said Nü Wa was a woman; the historians properly set her down as such. What right has anyone at this date to change her sex? To say that the historians misunderstood the meaning of, and were misled by, their own writings and jumped to a conclusion is rank absurdity, and an unjustifiable insult to the intelligence of such men as Su-Ma Ch'ien, the esoteric writer Liu An, and others. But in what way is this related to the burning of books by Shih Huang Ti, and what learned men of the West were perplexed for thousands of years? Is America included in the "West," or were her learned men not perplexed? As for the confusion and riddles, it is not difficult to show that they were not due to any misunderstanding of the written character, but to an erroneous conception of the tradition itself. It does not appear that either T.A.S. or Mr. Tse Tsan-tai has grasped the meaning of this bit of ancient lore; what confusion then has been cleared up and what riddles solved?

(3) "The characters 女媧 nū wa were evidently used to record the name of Noah." How can this be said when the ancient tones of the characters are not known, and it is impossible to tell which of the many Chinese dialects was the original one from which the others sprung? As T.A.S. confesses that "he did not profess to know," what grounds then had he for saying that the characters "nū wa" were evidently used to record the name of Noah? Those who are not acquainted with the philological laws which govern modern phonetics (Chinese dialects not excepted) and confess themselves ignorant of ancient pronunciation and sounds, are very bold indeed when they make assertions of this sort.

(4) Here follows a catalogue of books and supplementary pamphlets which, so far as I can make out, have nothing more to do with the case than the flowers that bloom in the spring. e.g., what has the "Garden of Eden," or the "Age of human bones in Mexico" to do with this question?

(5) "T.A.S. accuses Chinese historians of deliberately omitting Nü Wa from the list of China's Patriarchal Emperors and erroneously substituting Shun." This is a double-barrelled accusation, and in levelling it at those departed worthies of yore, he takes for granted that Nü Wa was a real live human being who actually lived and walked upon this sublunary abode, and had a claim to the throne of China to boot. Does T.A.S. believe that a being whose upper portion was that of a woman and whose lower anatomy was in the form of a serpent ever existed? If so, to what particular order in Natural History do such fauna belong; and if not, where does Noah come in?

(6) "The fifteen generations of Nü Wa prove that she was Noah." This is as clear as mud. Some say there were fourteen generations, and I think fourteen is correct; but whichever number it may be,

the "generations" prove nothing, for they have quite a different significance to what T.A.S. supposes.

(7) "A great upheaval and the sinking of a continent in the Pacific Ocean." Is this not borrowed—Plato's Atlantis and the speculations thereon?

(8) "It is now clear that the fantastic comments of Chinese historians (evidently T.A.S. has no love for Chinese historians) regarding the four pillars of heaven, etc., etc., are all nonsense." Does T.A.S. imagine it necessary to remind us that heaven does not rest on four pillars like a table on four legs? What information can he impart to justify his calling it all nonsense?

(9) "Chinese historians were ignorant of the geography and geology of Asia, and they misinterpreted the real meaning and significance of the character 天." Is it absolutely essential that historians should know the geography and geology of Asia faithfully to chronicle historical facts relating to their own country? So far as I know, 天 (Tien) by itself has only one possible interpretation; the correct one, viz., "heaven," which the historians gave it. Where is it stated that Tienshan, a range of mountains in East Turkestan is represented by the character 天 alone? Is it not always 天山; and how does T.A.S. know that the ancient name was Tienshan?

T.A.S. in his unbounded admiration for the "epoch making" Mr. Tse Tsan-tai of Hongkong seems to forget that Chinese historians, writers, and teachers are entitled to some respect. The world owes them a great debt of gratitude, and we humble students of things Chinese, who find our studies and researches sufficiently arduous at times, have an innate objection to silly people breaking in upon us and "mystifying and misleading" us with assertions and theories wild and void of common sense. We are thankful for information of the right sort.

If T.A.S. can give the explanations here asked for, and in doing so will confine himself to what is founded on fact, not speculation, I shall feel much obliged.

I am, etc.,

ZADOC.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I notice in your paper of the 22nd instant, that "Zadoc" has attacked me. I am afraid that he has not read my opening letter carefully enough otherwise he would have noticed that, what I wrote about the Chinese Noah (女媧) was, according to what was stated in Mr. Tse Tsan-tai's book, in other words, I quoted what Mr. Tse had said. He might have also noted that my letter was written, not as a controversial one, but with a view to show what a Chinese writer had to say on the subject.

Owing to my failure to answer

the questions put forth by "S" (because I am no philologist) and my further maintenance of Mr. Tse Tsan-tai's findings as correct (because they have not yet been definitely disproved) he has put to me nine questions for elucidation, in which he accuses me of insisting on this and asserting that, besides other criticisms.

If "Zadoc" has read Mr. Tse Tsan-tai's book (which I presume he has not) he will find that most of the points he has taken exception to, are Mr. Tse Tsan-tai's and not my own, and this being so, I consider it only fair that his questions be referred to Mr. Tse so as to enable him to deal with his critics.

It will necessarily take a little time for Mr. Tse Tsan-tai's replies to reach Shanghai, but I hope you will kindly keep your columns open, so that those interested may get satisfaction, for I feel sure Mr. Tse will be glad to take up the matter with "Zadoc."

As to the criticism hurled at me personally, I shall not waste my time or ink over them, because it will not help to give any light on the subject under discussion.

I am, etc.,

T. A. S.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The announcement by the manager of the Hongkong branch of the Banque Industrielle that arrangements were being made by a syndicate of French banks to take over the assets and liabilities of the bank and re-establish it either under the old or a new name with a view to paying out all creditors and depositors in full is most welcome indeed. In the circumstances, considering the much greater interests involved here, and the manifestation of anxiety on the part of local depositors as shown in the correspondence columns of your paper, a similar assurance from the manager of the bank in Shanghai would have been much appreciated. But in spite of the agitation made, no information of any kind has been vouchsafed locally. Surely the news reported by the Hongkong manager as having been received at Peking and Hongkong could not have been withheld from Shanghai. Let us hope that some consideration will be shown to us also and a similar announcement be made locally to relieve the suspense we are placed in. It will save us the trouble and expense of taking steps to protect our interests when it is shown they are quite safe in the hands of the French nation who will see to it that our confidence has not been misplaced in respect of this once popular bank.

I am, etc.,

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Shanghai, Aug. 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have been extremely glad to see the strong letters of "Taipan" on the above subject and would like to assure him how heartily everyone is in agreement with his views.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine opened a branch in Mukden in 1920 with a great flourish of trumpets. The then manager (a gentleman much esteemed by the community, and now in France on home leave) by his personal efforts obtained a great deal of "small business" amongst the foreigners here and many of them transferred their current accounts from Shanghai to this bank because of the conveniences offered, and in addition, a number had fairly large sums on deposit, representing in two or three instances practically entire life savings.

One Russian gentleman has every cent in the world tied up in this bank, largely on fixed deposit. When the previous scare occurred he took the trouble to ask a French Government official's advice on the matter, and was assured that the French Government stood behind the bank, on which assurance he left his money where it was. A number of comparatively low-salaried people, including many Chinese clerks in foreign firms, kept their little all in this bank and I have had dozens of these people inquire of me if I could give them any information as to when the bank would pay.

One man, for instance, had saved from his monthly wage a sum of about \$200, which he deposited in this bank "for safety" (it represented comparative wealth to him) and now he wishes he had run the risk of robbery.

These instances are merely to show that this port has been hit as hardly, in proportion, as other places, and that the cry here is the same as expressed by "Taipan," namely, give us a plain unequivocal statement of the bank's position in understandable English.

Every day's delay in issuing this statement renders the Bank's future position more difficult and steadily lowers the prestige of the French nation in the eyes of Chinese and foreigners alike. As things are at present, the Bank's position is nothing more nor less than a standing disgrace to the French Government and it is up to our many French friends in China to represent this position in strong terms to their government, if they have the true interests of their nation and its high standing at heart.

I am, etc.,

PRO-FRENCH.

Mukden, Aug. 13.

THE PARTING SHOT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am sailing for America on the steamship Empress of Russia. I am not leaving on a

biennial furlough, nor am I leaving to attend a meeting of the American Bar Association or a meeting of any fraternal society. There is no reason to camouflage my purpose in leaving China, as I am going straight to Washington, D.C., in response to telegraphic advices I have received to be there in connexion with an investigation I initiated in the Department of State early in March of this year.

Lest certain evil-disposed persons should misrepresent the purpose of my departure I would ask you kindly to publish this at an early date.

I am etc.,
WM. S. FLEMING.
Shanghai, Aug. 21.

HOW TO KNOW AN ALLIGATOR.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We have been very interested in reading Mr. A. de C. Sowerby's article on "The Yangtze Alligator," and may we please make a few inquiries concerning alligators. Mr. Sowerby says:—

"One frequently hears the question asked, What is the difference between a crocodile and an alligator? Apart from certain differences in the skull, which need not be discussed here, the chief difference between these two members of the family is that in the alligator the fourth tooth from the front in the lower jaw fits into a pit in the upper jaw, whereas in the crocodile the same tooth fits into a notch, and is visible from the exterior of the animal's head."

We would like to know, does one have to employ a dental glass and ask the creatures, politely, to open their mouths? Or let them have their bite, and take an impression from the jaw?

We are etc.,
MOKANSHAN SNAKES.
Mokanshan, Aug. 20.

THE TYPHOON.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your statement in this morning's paper that the typhoon just missed Shanghai was very surprising, but none the less reassuring. Most of my friends and I were of the opinion that a typhoon actually had struck the City, but your report to the contrary has shown us how completely we had all been fooled. Until we read this morning's news, we were convinced that it was something more than a "Scotch Mist" that rattled our windows, and knocked down so many trees, and we are anxious to know what on earth would happen to us if a typhoon actually did hit Shanghai, seeing what havoc and destruction one can accomplish in missing us.

You made one statement about the glass rising very quickly, which I can fully corroborate. A flying pane of it missed me by only a fraction of an inch.

I am, etc.,
METEOR O. LOGICAL.
Shanghai, Aug. 22.

THAT FAMINE SCANDAL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Just back from Manchuria, the following are some of the current comments I have gathered from responsible people in Manchuria and the north of China.

The foreigners in Mukden who number only about 100 all told contributed to the Famine Fund over \$25,000.

The nearly 300,000 Japanese all over Manchuria contributed only a few hundreds of dollars altogether or well under \$1,000.

The twenty millions and more Chinese in the same territory contributed only \$60,000.

The Chinese Government of China, you report, have collected over twenty millions of dollars and have with this sum only repaid the loan from Foreigners of four millions.

The Chinese—merchants, officials and others in collusion—sent grain free on the trains ostensibly to the famine area and sold it *en route* pocketing the profits.

Some of the grain stuff sent was useless for man or beast and had to be destroyed.

Warm-hearted and sympathetic foreigners unused to the poverty of China or still open to its influences unconsciously exaggerated the intensity of the famine.

Many foreigners including your correspondent will never in future subscribe a single penny to any famine fund in China. The Chinese Government with the minimum of honesty is well able to look after its own people. At present according to all reports all Chinese officials care not a damn for their country or people so long as they can fill their own pockets. A foreign missionary told me that some of the leading gentry on the field he was working said the officials were scoundrels and ought to be hung: the only difficulty, they said, was that if this lot were hung an equally predatory lot would take their place.

I am, etc.,
E.
Shanghai, Aug. 22.

JAPANESE QUARANTINE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the quarantine measures taken by the Japanese for people arriving from Shanghai, sudden scare or desire to show "what we can do" (to both of which diseases the Japanese Government is so liable) may be their cause. Perhaps, they consider Shanghai a more infectious and unsanitary place than any of their shipping ports—Kobe and Yokohama.

Having been a resident of the former for some two years and an occasional visitor of the latter, I have come to the conclusion that it would be more to the point to institute quarantine measures for people coming from Japan. Although I have now been only six weeks in Shanghai, I believe my

nasal nerves have recovered from the effects of that wonderful daylight "night-soil" régime to which our friends, the Japanese, seem so fondly and firmly to adhere. To wake up suddenly in the morning with its strong "scent" nearly asphyxiating one; to open one's front door after breakfast and find one of these carts at work; to walk down to office and meet or be met by a dozen or more of such carts; and when passing near them (the streets in Japan are not very wide), to run the risk of having some of their contents spilt over one, the roads not being of the best and the cars not having tyres or always covered, would you, Sir, call that régime a sanitary one and not liable to cause disease and pest? Does it not confirm the "Japan Chronicle," which in commenting on a Kokusai wire from Naples, where her inhabitants welcomed the Japanese Crown Prince with the famous saying "See Naples, and then die," expressed the hope that when the Prince of Wales visits Kobe, he will not be welcomed with "Smell Kobe and Die."

Well, Sir, it is more than once that I have "nearly died" such an unnatural death, and, in fact, as mentioned above, I think I have now recuperated. It was really a pleasant surprise not to find a similar régime here, but, no doubt, the Japanese Legation has, at one time or another, protested to the Municipal Council against this non-Open-Door policy.

I am, etc.,
W. BUCKLER.
Shanghai, Aug. 22.

DR. MACLEOD.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The "Herald" of the 28th May brought yesterday the sad news that Dr. Macleod has passed away. While your obituary notice does justice to his public activities and to his remarkable intellectual endowments, the sorrow I feel at losing the best friend I ever had impels me to ask your permission to add a few words of tribute to his personal character.

I knew him intimately, and about ten years ago, when he was run down and needed rest, he honoured me by being my guest for a fortnight in Chinkiang: a fortnight I shall never forget. He possessed not only an accurate knowledge of a wide range of subjects, but he was a born teacher and had a rare gift of luminous exposition. Having had no scientific training, but being interested in reading about things that are beyond my mental capacity, I used to turn to him for help, and never in vain. He seemed to take a delight in considering how he could best clear away the clouds of ignorance that obscured my understanding, and then he would begin from the foundation and build up his argument step by step, patiently explaining every difficulty that occurred to me, until I had my problem solved.

When we played golf together, he was more interested in helping me

than in winning the game himself. In the practice of his profession I found him just what a doctor should be: most sympathetic and anxious to relieve his patient, and imparting confidence by his frankness. He was most tactful, thoroughly kind-hearted, and singularly modest. It was probably the last quality that made him somewhat reserved, but all those who were honoured by his friendship loved him. He satisfied me, who am English, that there is no more perfect specimen of the human race than a Scotch gentleman; for Dr. Macleod had every quality that makes up a gentleman of the finest type. I never met a kinder or more lovable man, or one more entitled to affectionate esteem and admiration.

The news of his death must have caused such wide-spread sorrow that I am expecting to see that steps are being taken to preserve the memory of a distinguished man who did so much for Shanghai.

I am, etc.,

F. E. TAYLOR.

George Town, Tasmania,
July 19.

CHINESE DAIRYMEN.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—You record to-day that "Zung Ah-hoo licensee of the China Trust Dairy, 77 Route Duplex, was fined the maximum penalty of \$100 for selling milk adulterated with 5.3 per cent. added water."

Considering that this same dairy was fined only last month as well as last year, the case deserves the fullest publicity. Dysentery has taken more than its usual toll this year amongst the foreign community, no doubt a great deal of this particular disease can be traced to milk. \$100 fine month in and month out makes little difference. Might I make the by-nomans original suggestion, that when the maximum penalty has been imposed the licensee concerned be sent to prison and the dairy closed, and in the interim the foreigners using such dairies pass an occasional early morning bottle on to the public analyst for inspection.

I am, etc.,

F. E. D.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.

FRENCH FLAGS ON THE YANGTZE.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the issue of the 19th instant of your esteemed journal, on Page 7, you published an article, by an anonymous correspondent, bearing the heading "French Flags on the Yangtze" and sub-heading "Chinese Shipping Companies Buying French Protection: A Serious question."

This article given evidence of:—
(1) A scarcely disguised hostility to French interests in China, which are just as worthy of respect, I think, as those of any other nation.

(2) A hardly flattering appreciation of the French diplomatic and Consular authorities—who, if the article is to be believed, take a hand in fraud—and the French Government, which would appear to be incapable of understanding Chinese affairs.

(3) An absolute lack of comprehension of the manner in which foreign and Chinese collaboration should be realized, viz.—by the formation of Sino-foreign companies.

This latter point, alone, deserves development, because, for the remainder, your correspondent is more than welcome to his anti-French opinions, for which he has ingenuously confessed a childish motive—he fears, for British and American companies, the competition of the French on the Yangtze.

I say that the policy of the future in this country is the association of foreign and Chinese interests collaborating intimately in firms having their head offices and administration, no longer at London, New York or Paris, but in China—and controlled by managements part foreign and part Chinese.

I would add that the French have no monopoly in this form of company and, even in the matter of navigation, the British, American and also the Japanese flags—which latter your correspondent forgot to mention—protect on the Yangtze vessels which are not exclusively British, American or Japanese. And I would also tell your correspondent, if he does not already know it, and if it is not, perhaps, the reason of his annoyance, that one of the vessels which have inspired his article was solicited by the British flag which did not find her unworthy of its protection.

What, then, remains of the inopportune criticisms of your correspondent? And what cause can they serve, in thus clumsily supplying to the military bandits, who attack and rob convoys on the upper Yangtze, too easy pretexts for their attitude? Here, as in Europe, there was ground for hoping that the Allies, instead of disparaging each other and arousing mutual jealousies, would have remained united and firm. It is regrettable to see that it is an English correspondent of an important English newspaper who, to-day, directs this blow against our union and solidarity, which, however, are more than ever necessary in face of the common danger of the political anti-foreign agitator and Bolshevik propaganda, which only limited intelligences fail to perceive.

I am, etc.,

A. DU PAC DE MARSOULIES.
Shanghai, Aug. 23, 1921.

COMPANY DIRECTORS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Cannot you instil into some of the many readers of your paper who are shareholders in some of the mills, docks and other undertakings that they should show a little more interest at the meetings. Ask the average shareholder who is on the directorate or consulting

committee of the company he has shares in and you will find that very few can tell you. In these days of such serious competition arising from Japanese and Chinese mills and docks we should all take the greatest care that we get the ablest men possible on the boards.

Look through those we have elected last year and you will find that just because the Taipan of "Smith & Co." was elected 50 years ago when Shanghai was small, we have gone on electing "S. & Co.'s" Taipan ever since, whatever his ability. Of course, we know the average director is practically a figure-head and says and does what the general managers tell him to do, but those days should be over and a director should be able and strong enough to do a good deal more than that.

I am, etc.,

SHAREHOLDER.

Shanghai, Aug. 23.

COMPANY DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent of to-day's date brings the question of company directors before the public, and while so little has been said thereon it is, unfortunately, all too true.

It may be said, however, that many of the directors are worthy of the confidence placed in them, but the greatest disadvantage under which public companies in the East are situated is the lack of sufficiently capable business men to form a board of directors who are prepared as business men to attend to the business requirements of the company in a fearless, straightforward manner, entirely for the benefit of the company and its shareholders; this does not exist in the East. As matters are, and as they long have been, the directors leave it to the general managers, managers or managing director, and they in turn leave it to the company's manager, superintendent, secretary or general factotum with consequences that have been all too disastrous in almost 90 per cent. of the public companies that have ever been floated in the Far East.

With the public companies at home there is hardly a company of known standing which has not got a board of directors individually selected, not only as men of integrity and standing but as experienced business men acquainted with the actual business of the company to which they are elected on the board to attend to its affairs for the sole benefit of the company and its shareholders. A shipping man versed and experienced in ship-owning is elected to a shipping company's directorate; a trained, qualified and experienced engineer is elected to the directorate of a dock company; a qualified and experienced cotton manufacturer is elected to the directorate of a cotton mill; these are the aims of the chairman, board

of directors and shareholders of public companies at home, and it is these selections which actually account for their standing and success.

COMPANY AUDITORS.

There was a great cry out many years ago that Eastern companies had no public auditors; the auditors came, however, and now we have them practically at every street corner. Have they done any good to safeguard the interests of the company and more especially the interests of the shareholders of public companies? Personally I really think they have not done all the good which they might have done. There are, it may be justly said, amongst them some very first class accountants, just as good as can be found in any other country, but many of them I fear are on the same parity as most of the directors of companies; they are weak—much too weak—this weakness, in my opinion, arising from the fear of injuring their business as auditors were they to stand up to a body of directors too much or too often; but this is an opinion expressed; the benefit of the doubt is given with the expression. Home auditors are not so placed or surrounded with difficulties such as may arise in this part of the world.

I am, etc.,

A. J. RICHARDSON.

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

SOVIET CATSPAWS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Relative to your remarks in the editorial columns of your issue of August 22 to the effect that the real interest attached to the recent "Dalta" articles on the organization of trade unions under the Soviet régime lay in the identity of the author, William Z. Foster, the following may be of interest:—

A man named William Z. Foster first came into public notice several years ago in the United States as an author of a book, the exact title of which I cannot recall, which attracted attention on account of the violence and, at that time, novelty of many of the views expressed on the relations of capital and labour. The book advocated most of those principles which have since become known as Bolshevism, and sought to justify any use of force or violence necessary for their establishment.

The book excited some comment, but little else, and Foster then turned his attention to making his influence felt through the medium of organized labour, emerging into country-wide notoriety in the big steel strike of 1919 as National Organizer for the Steel Workers' Union, one of the strongest organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. This strike, starting in an attempt to force the United States Steel Corporation into recognition of the union and its policy of the "closed shop" to all but union labour, was carried to all the country's steel

plants, to certain sections of the railroad and other transportation workers, and even resulted in strikes being declared by the police forces in certain of the districts affected. This strike was marked particularly by bitterness and violence, the chief responsibility for which was very generally laid to Foster's leadership. Charges were even made, and gained considerable belief, that Foster was attempting to exploit the labour unions in furtherance of plans in which the steel strike was an opening wedge to be followed by sympathetic strikes in all essential industries, and among the police forces of the principal cities, leading to a Communist revolution and the establishment of Bolshevism in America along the lines already suggested in his book.

Although these charges were not proved to the satisfaction of a Congressional Committee of Investigation, the ultimate complete failure of the strike and the alienation of public opinion served to discredit Foster, even in labour union circles, and after an unsuccessful attempt to commit the American Federation of Labour to his leadership and to at least partial endorsement of his policies, he dropped into apparent obscurity.

While it may be only a coincidence, I believe it probable, beyond reasonable doubt, that the William Z. Foster mentioned above and the author of the "Dalta" articles in question are one and the same person. If this is the case, his past activities would appear to be of particular interest when considering to what extent the articles may give a true picture of conditions in Bolshevik Russia.

I am, etc.,

B. E.

Shanghai, Aug. 24.

A Chinese who employs a number of bar tenders and houseboys is reported to be organizing a "Houseboys' Union." One of the aims of the union is to secure for its members a minimum wage of \$18 per month. Over 600 "boys" are believed to have already been enrolled in the organization.

Mr. H. D. Wilding, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. engineering staff, has left Shanghai for home, having been invalided from China. Before the war Mr. Wilding was engaged as an engineer on the Canadian-Pacific Railway, and when hostilities broke out he joined the Royal Engineers. He was severely wounded while at the front, and for the work on which he was at the time engaged received a mention in despatches. About two years ago he joined the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. in China, and has since been employed on the company's engineering work throughout the country. Unfortunately he has never completely recovered from the wounds he received in France, and this has necessitated his return to England. Mr. Wilding is a brother of Mr. H. St. J. Wilding of the Chinese Customs.

COMPANY MEETING

SHANGHAI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

First Annual General Meeting

The first annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd. was held yesterday afternoon at the head office of the company, No. 49 Szechuen Road. Mr. M. Nodaira presided, supported by Messrs. John Prentice, W. J. N. Dyer and K. Otani, directors, E. S. Wilkinson, auditor, and K. Kuroda, acting secretary. The attendance represented 45,862 shares.

The proceedings were conducted in the Japanese language, afterwards translated into English for the benefit of foreign shareholders.

The notice convening the meeting been read:

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1921, having been in your hands for some days, with your permission, I will take them as read. You have no doubt, noticed that the report contains full details of the year's working—these details during the time of the old company; in the chairman's speech, and, therefore, I do not think it necessary to repeat from the chair what is already contained in the report.

I think, however, it would not be out of place, to say a few words in addition to the report.

Since the formation of this company, a good many additions and improvements on machinery and other equipment have been made, and I am especially pleased to say that your new mill is now completed and running at full capacity. Further addition and improvement are now contemplated by your Board, and expect that I may be able to announce these schemes in concrete form at the next meeting.

A LOYAL STAFF.

Under most trying circumstances which we encountered last year, almost the whole of your staff have remained loyal and since the formation of the Company, they have worked with renewed energy and eagerness.

High cost of living, among Chinese, has necessitated an increase pay to both Chinese staff and labourers, and the pay roll for operatives is considerably heavier than the preceding year.

The utmost economy is being made in trading and administration expenses.

The fact must not be lost sight of that there are many large mills, now in course of erection near and around your mills, by prominent Japanese cotton companies, and that upon commencement of their operation, we will have to encounter various problems which we have not experienced before.

This is all I have to say, but before placing resolutions before

you, if anyone has any questions to ask, I shall be very pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

That the business report, for the first financial year, the balance sheet, the general inventory of assets and profit and loss account as presented for the year ended June 30, 1921 be adopted and passed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Prentice.

That the suggested appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account as presented be sanctioned and passed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Prentice.

That the remuneration for the directors be increased from Tls. 5,000 to Tls. 10,000 from the second financial year.—Proposed by Mr. K. Ichinomiya, seconded by Mr. Takahashi.

That, at the discretion of the Board, a bonus be paid to the staff, for the past year.—Proposed by Mr. Ichinomiya, seconded by Mr. Takahashi.

This was all the business of the meeting.

A member of the crew of the Italian steamer Trieste, coming ashore at Chinwangtao Road jetty on Wednesday afternoon, was discovered to be in possession of five pounds of opium, and the Chinese police sergeant who made the discovery escorted the sailor to Wayside police station. He there stated that he had purchased the opium at Hongkong. The man was taken to the Italian Consulate and was at once released by Mr. Ferrajolo, who stated that, according to Italian law, it is no offence for an Italian subject to bring opium into China. The police authorities are holding the opium.

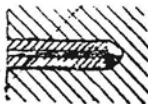
THE

RAWLPLUG

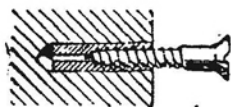
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For fixing screws in plaster, brick, marble, slate, stone, etc. Secures brackets, hooks, hat pegs, etc.

A necessity in every house and office



"Rawlplug" in position ready for screw



"Rawlplug" expanding as screw enters.

Invaluable to Builders, Electricians, Engineers, Plumbers, Decorators, Etc.

RAWLPLUGS do not damage the walls.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China:

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SPORT

SHOOTING

Machine Gun Co., S. V. C.

The following is the result of the August Monthly Ceps held on August 19—

"A" Class	Practice 10	Practice 11	Total	Handicap	Result
1. Sergt. G. E. Mitchell	12	15	27	3%	26.19†
2. L.-Corp. R. Brown	12	12	24	7%	22.32
3. Sergt. W. C. Bond	6	12	18		18
"B" Class.					
1. Corp. A. W. Hayward	6	15	21	7%	19.53*
2. Gnr. W. J. Brown	3	15	18		18
3. Gnr. D. L. King	6	12	18	3%	17.46
"C" Class.					
1. Gnr. H. A. Atkinson	12	12	24	7%	22.32†
2. Gnr. E. J. Cooke	6	9	15		15
3. Gnr. J. W. Allan	6	9	15		15
†Second win, future handicap 7%.					
*Third win, transferred to "A" Class.					
Winner of Cup outright.					
†Third win, transferred to "B" Class.					
Winner of Cup outright.					

S. R. A. Nestle's Cup Competition and August Monthly Cups

The 13th competition for the above cup was held at the Rifle Range on Monday at 6.30 a.m. under fairly good weather conditions. The light was clear and the wind was strong, but very steady. A. M. Collaco made a fine score of 100 pts. (record) including a possible at 200 yds., the new 1921 Bisley target being used for the first time. Ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yds. one sighter and seven scoring shots at each distance. Y. C. Waung registered his first win on the cup with a fine score of 99 pts.

There were 22 entries. The total amount received was \$32.

Names	Total	Allowance	Heap	G. Total
Y. C. Waung	99	—	—	99
A. M. Collaco	100	—	2	98
M. Tsukasaki	97	3	2	98
W. E. Sauer	98	—	2	96
S. G. Hoh	94	1½	—	95½
H. Tobias	92	3	—	95
C. Bedoni	93	1½	2	92½
J. S. Chen	88	4½	—	92½
F. G. Green	94	—	2	92
R. I. Ito	94	—	2	92
W. T. Rose	91	—	—	91
A. E. Collins	88	3	—	91
K. D. Chen	90	—	2	88
H. W. Lambert	87	—	—	87
G. Archer	72	4½	—	76½

The first August Cup Competition was held the same day, from 4 to 6.30 p.m. The weather conditions were unfavourable and the wind was very gusty. There were 38 competitors.

The following are the results:—

"A1" Class.		
Y. C. Waung	42	(a)
R. I. Ito	42	
E. I. M. Barrett	40	
W. T. Rose	40	
K. D. Chen	40	
H. Noishiki	40	
F. E. Hodges	38	

O. L. Ilbert	35
A. M. Collaco	34
C. Reeves	retired

"A" Class.

R. G. H. Cole	42 (b)
C. G. Hoh	41
J. Rebsamen	39
Y. Hori	38
C. Bedoni	34
G. H. Willder	34
C. Weber	29

"B" Class.

A. E. Collins	40 (a)
M. Tsukasaki	39
Y. S. Fong	38
G. V. Jensen	34
D. Egli	34
C. S. Kemp	30

"C" Class.

J. S. Chen	40 (b)
B. S. Jenkins	39
G. Archer	29
F. M. Crux	retired
T. Ohshima	do

"D" Class.

D. Leighton	38 (a)
D. Kajiwara	35
N. S. Li	35
C. H. Liu	34
K. Tsuneda	31
T. Fujii	27
Y. Matsumoto	26
T. Ishizumi	24

(a) 1st leg on cup and winner of spoon.
(b) 3rd leg on cup and winner of spoon.

SHOOTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Under a drenching downpour of rain five members of the Portuguese Co., S.V.C. waded up the Range on Sunday morning at 6 a.m. to fire off "Mesquita" competition. Owing to the markers' gallery being partially under water the targets originally intended for the competition were not available and the members of the Musketry Board present decided to carry on the competition under slightly modified conditions. No counter-orders having been issued and targets being perfectly visible the competition had to be carried on. Telephonic communication between firing point and butt was maintained all through. Conditions, medium snap shooting target at 300 yds. 10 shots in one minute. Black four points, yellow three points.

The results were as follows:—

	Points.
Pte. B. Pintos	9
L/Cpl. F. Luz	4
Pte. Ant. Gutierrez	3
2nd/Lt. J. Brito	0
L/Cpl. J. Silva	0

CLAY PIGEON CLUB

Good Shooting in Heavy Wind

The "Typhoon" Cup was competed for on Sunday afternoon, in weather conditions which were much worse than the previous Sunday. Mr. A. W. Hexamer put up an excellent performance in breaking 39 out of the 40 birds, which is the best score so far this season. Although shooting from scratch he was an easy winner of the competition.

The undernoted are the full scores:—

	Score	H'cap	Total
Hexamer	39 scr.		39
Aldridge	29 plus 7		36
Read	33 ,, 2		35

	Score	H'cap	Total
Gibson	35	ser.	35
Tuxford	29	plus 5	34
McBain	28	" 6	34
Nazer	30	" 3½	33½
Moller	32	" 1	33
Pirie	25	" 6	31
Gande	29	" 1	30
Bates	21	" 9	03

The under and above 20 years shoot was, owing to some of the competitors not attending, postponed until next Sunday.

LAWN TENNIS

League Games

Two league matches were played on August 19, the Cercle Sportif Francais meeting the Columbia Country Club and the Recreation Club entertaining the Country Club. The Cercle Sportif won four of their five games and the Recreation Club won all five games. Details:

CERCLE SPORTIF v. COLUMBIA CLUB.

Pott and Roberts (C.C.C.) beat Mancell-Smith and Knowles (C.S.F.): 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Toussaint and Hutchison (C.S.F.) beat Dawson and R. B. Nichols (C.C.C.): 6-3, 4-6, 7-5.

Drummond and Khrenoff (C.S.F.) beat Whyte and Whitescarver (C.C.C.): 6-4, 6-2.

Eldridge and Fawcett (C.S.F.) beat Chapman and Daub (C.C.C.): 7-9, 6-2, 6-2.

Vermey and Koning (C.S.F.) beat Bogle and Hale (C.C.C.): 9-7, 6-2.

RECREATION CLUB v. COUNTRY CLUB.

J. L. Wade and H. B. Ollerdesen beat Leslie and Dr. Murray: 6-4, 11-9.

W. T. Manley and G. Manley beat M. B. Brown and A. E. Seddon: 9-7, 6-2.

J. T. Hawes and T. W. R. Wilson beat Skinner Turner and R. J. Saunders: 6-2, 6-2.

A. White and J. A. Quayle beat R. I. Fearon and Wilkinson: 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.

R. J. S. Brandt and A. J. Willis beat J. T. Denham and C. J. G. Hill: 7-5, 6-4.

RECREATION CLUB v. S. C. C.

A match for reserve players was arranged between the Recs. and the Cricket Club, and it was unfortunate that, through unforeseen circumstances, two members of the Recreation Club team were unable to turn up, one game having therefore to be abandoned, much to the Recs. regret. Of the four games played each side won two, the scores being:

Fenris and Emamooden lost to Leslie and Clifford: 6-4, 4-6, 7-9.

T. Madar and C. Madar beat Richard and Hill: 6-8, 6-3, 6-2.

Brand and D. Smith beat Colley and Fuzzey: 6-4, 6-4.

Logan and Roberts lost to Deeks and Benwell: 8-6, 1-6, 4-6.

U. S. Lady Tennis Champion

New York, August 20.

Mrs. Mallory has retained the United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championship title by defeating Miss Browne of California today, 4/6, 6/4, 6/2.—Reuter.

THE DAVIS CUP

Japanese Victory over India

New York, Aug. 18.

The two opening matches in the Davis Cup tie between Japan and India were contested to-day with the following results:

Kumagae (Japan) beat Sleem (India) 9-7, 6-1, 6-1, Shimidzu (Japan) beat Fyzee (India) 6-2, 6-1, 9-7.

Except in the first set, when Sleem's great placing enabled him to work his opponent out of position, the match was an easy one for Kumagae. Sleem's service was soft, and Kumagae returned his deliveries so that recovery was impossible.

Although Fyzee played hard in the first sets, Shimidzu managed to baffle him with twist shots and pull him out of position. The Indian played Shimidzu to a standstill in the third set and it was only an accumulation of shots into the net and out of court which finally gave Shimidzu the set.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 19.

The Davis Cup matches between Japan and India were continued to-day, with the result that the former team won the series and will consequently meet Australasia in the final round at Newport next week. The deciding game was the doubles, in which Kumagae and Shimidzu defeated Fyzee and Deane, 6/1, 2/6, 2/6, 6/0.

After each side had taken two sets, the Japanese put on steam. Kumagae's whizzing drives and deceptive chop shots proved the Japanese mainstay, while Fyzee was the Indian bulwark. Deane's net shots were very costly in the first two sets, but his fine overhead work in the third and fourth, aided by Fyzee's splendid defensive play, swamped the Japanese.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 20.

Despite the fact that Japan had won the first three matches in their Davis Cup encounter with India, and thereby gained the verdict, the remaining rubbers were played to-day. The Japanese won in both instances, the details being as follows:

Kumagae beat Fyzee 3/6, 6/3, 6/3, 9/7.

Shimidzu beat Sleem 7/5, 2/6, 6/0, 6/2.—Reuter.

HOME CRICKET

Australians v. Gloucester

Aug. 20.

Glorious weather prevailed to-day at Cheltenham, where the Australians, winning the toss, batted all day on an easy wicket, knocking up 425 for eight wickets.

The principal scorers were Bardley (127), Macartney (121), and Gregory (78). Macartney batted with his usual brilliance.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 22.

The Australians' match against Gloucestershire was resumed at

Cheltenham to-day in fine weather. The visitors, who on Saturday had compiled 438 for eight wickets, completed their innings for 438. Parker took five of the wickets for 148 runs.

The county gave only a poor display, being dismissed, for 127 in two hours and 50 minutes' play. The top scorer was Keigwin who contributed a stolid 47. Hendry took three wickets for 13 and Mailey three for 21. Following on, Gloucestershire fared much the same in their second innings, losing six wickets for 115 runs before close of play. Keigwin again headed the scoring with 48, not out.

London, Aug. 23.

It did not require long for the Australians to complete the defeat of Gloucestershire at Cheltenham to-day, and this by an innings and 136 runs. Gloucestershire, who, following on yesterday, had made 115 for six wickets, were dismissed for 175. Keigwin, who almost alone played the bowling with confidence, contributed 65, Mailey captured all ten wickets for 66 runs.

County Cricket

London, Aug. 19.

The following are the results of county-championship cricket matches completed to-day:

At Worcester.—Lancashire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 32 runs.

At Cheltenham.—Sussex beat Gloucestershire by 137 runs.

At Lord's.—Somerset led on first innings in a drawn match versus Middlesex.

Middlesex's failure against Somerset placed Surrey at the head of the county-championship table, with a lead of one per cent., over Middlesex, with Yorkshire third.

London, Aug. 18.

The following are the results of county-championship matches concluded to-day:—

At Cardiff.—Hampshire beat Glamorganshire by an innings and 32.

At Dover.—Kent beat Warwickshire by an innings and 26.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 22.

The following are the results of county-championship matches:—

At Chesterfield.—Derbyshire beat Glamorgan by three wickets.

At Weston-super-Mare.—Sussex beat Somersetshire by an innings and 119.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 23.

County-championship matches completed to-day resulted as follows:—

At Dover.—Kent defeated Northamptonshire by 10 wickets.

At Birmingham.—Middlesex defeated Warwickshire by an innings and 13 runs.

At Portsmouth.—Hampshire defeated Leicestershire by 251 runs.

At Manchester.—Notts led on first innings in a drawn match versus Lancashire.

At the Oval.—Yorkshire led on first innings in a drawn match versus Surrey.—Reuter.

THE BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

Shanghai's Hard Luck But Also Poor Play: Good Pitching Neutralized by Bad Fielding: The Perfect Work of the Cavalrymen

When the Ninth Cavalry series opened Shanghai presented a badly crippled team to oppose the coloured players. Malony, the star third sacker, was suffering from a badly sprained ankle, being able to walk only with the aid of a stick. Dennison, a pitcher in whom the greatest confidence was placed, went to the Shanghai General Hospital with a case of dysentery on the morning of the day the cavalry team were due to arrive from Tientsin. Hopkins, the fast right fielder, and lead-off man, was still hobbling around on his crippled knee, and Roesser, the first string catcher, was released from the sick list the afternoon of the day upon which Dennison was admitted to the hospital, after a week in bed with a bad case of Hongkong foot, and came out to the grounds for the first game wearing a carpet slipper on his right foot. Bristow was still under treatment for a score arm and an injury to his collar bone due to his having been struck by a foul ball.

Assuredly a dismal outlook for the local team. Hopkins went into the first game and lasted for just one half of an inning, for in the first play he attempted his knee caved in and he was out of the game and the series. Bristow fared better, being able to play in three of the games, while Roesser stuck it out for five games, when his doctor butted in and ordered him to lay off until further orders. Maloney, much to his disgust and the disappointment of his team mates, and the fans, was not able to get into a single game of the series. Dennison, although only out of the hospital on Saturday after six days in bed, and not really fit for the task, pitched the fifth game, and acquitted himself creditably under the conditions.

A TRAGEDY OF ERRORS.

Too much credit cannot be given the local pitching staff—Merrill, Terry and Dennison—each of whom pitched good enough ball to win the majority of the games had they been given anything near decent support. It was a heart-breaking task for the pitchers, with their team-mates making 50 errors behind them, and failing to come through with hits when they were needed. In fact, with the exception of the third game the home team were a fizzle with the stick work; they showed a complete reversal of form over their previous performances, getting but 38 hits for the series against their opponents' 67.

The batting slump would not have had such deadly effect but for the fact that the locals seemed to vie with each other for the honour of making the greatest number of errors; they accumulated 52 for the series with the Cavalrymen getting but 11.

The opening game, in which Shanghai was defeated by a score of five to one, was a fairly good game. Thompson, the coloured pitcher, had the local boys buffaloed with his speedy hooks. He was, undoubtedly, the best speed ball pitcher seen on the local diamond for years. Had Merrill in this game, been given the same class of support by his team mates that Thompson was given by the Cavalrymen, the game would have been a pippin, with the score two to one, and the coloured boys on the long end.

SHANGHAI CLEARLY OUTCLASSED.

This game gave the fans a line on the visitors, and it did not take very long for the crowd to realize that Shanghai was outclassed. The Cavalry outfield was fast, with ability to cover acres of ground, capable of making seemingly impossible plays and getting away with them. In fact, they pulled several sensational plays that appeared marvellous. The three outfielders were the heaviest batters,

well as the most consistent, of all the Cavalry players. Martin, the Cavalry receiver, was in a class all by himself; not only was he a classy catcher, but he had the most wonderful peg ever seen on the Race Course grounds. Time and again he displayed his ability to peg from any position, whether on or off his balance, shooting the ball to second on a straight line, four feet from the ground, and in face of such pegging but one Shanghai player had the nerve to attempt to steal in the first game; this was Bills; strange to say Martin pegged low and lost his man.

The Cavalry infield was fast and steady; in every play the player making the play was backed up by one, and often by two, of his team mates. It was a smooth well working machine, capable of putting up a wonderful defensive game. They played baseball, the inside game, and they played it hard, first, last and all the time, until the last man was out. On the offensive they were able to hit hard and consistently, or when conditions demanded every man on the team was able to bunt, when hitting it out they hit the ball hard, the majority of their balls being hard drivers. They were extremely fast on the bases, running wild at times and stealing both second and third freely throughout the series. They were a well balanced team, being capable of playing a strong defensive game as well as an aggressive offensive game.

THE SECOND ATTEMPT.

Taking into consideration that with a patched up team the locals had been able to hold the visitors to a five-one score, without a single break in their favour, hope ran

high for the second game. The soldiers scored three runs in their half of the first, while Shanghai came right back with two in their half, and the fans went wild. Both teams played gilt-edged ball in the second frame and it began to look like a sure enough ball game. But in the third inning, after two of the Cavalrymen had been disposed of, some one pulled the jinx out of his hole and the soldiers tallied three more, and one each in the fifth and sixth frame, while the best the locals could do was to tally one more in the fifth. Fourteen errors was the alibi. Shanghai earned their three runs, while the box score shows that the Cavalry had but four earned runs.

Had the locals eliminated the inexcusable errors, the score would have been four to three, with the soldiers on the long end and the fans would have had the pleasure of witnessing a real ball game instead of a comedy of errors. Terry, who twirled for Shanghai, pitched a good game and deserved far better treatment by the men behind him. The stick work of the locals in this game was deplorable, they got but five hits from Miller, the coloured pitcher, who walked seven men, but fanned 15, most of the strikers being called.

WON AND THROWN AWAY.

Shanghai won the third game and then having it safely on ice, threw it away. Our cripples came to life in this game and much to the surprise of their loyal supporters, forged ahead in the eighth inning after a great batting carry, making the score eight to nine, with the coloured men bringing up the rear. Prior to the eighth inning the soldiers had everything their own way. Merrill was pitching good ball, good enough to win at most any old time with a team supporting him, but as in previous games, errors, loose fielding and miserable stick work were losing all chances to win, when suddenly the unexpected happened, five hits, two of them home runs, one by Crow with men on first and second, and one by Giaque, together with a base on balls and two balks by Young, the soldier pitcher, helped out with three errors by his team mates when the Cavalry defence crumpled temporarily.

In their half of the ninth with two men down and two men on bases, Barnett, the big soldier first baseman, hit a slow ground ball, the merest scratch hit imaginable, to Crow who failed to come in for it, waiting in his tracks to field it, throwing to Wilhoit too late to get the runner, Martin and Evans scoring. It was a bad play on Crow's part, his only bad play of the series, and it lost the game. Knowing that Barnett was one of the fastest men on the Cavalry team, Crow should have come in on the ball with the crack of the bat. In Shanghai's half of the ninth, needing one run to tie the score, the locals lacked the punch, and they were retired in one, two, three order. It was hard luck which might have been broken by

the use of a pinch hitter in the last inning.

MERRILL'S FINE PITCHING.

In the fourth game the locals came back determined to stem the tide of defeat. Merrill, after a two days' rest, was sent to the mound and for three innings both teams played air-tight ball. In the fourth Shanghai scored one run and they looked like a ball team with their one run lead. In the fifth inning, the pace commenced to tell on Merrill and he walked one man, which with two hits scored two runs for the soldiers. a three bagger and a single scored another run in the sixth, and a home run added another in the eighth. Merrill, in the meantime had weakened to such an extent that he was no longer able to use his cross fire, or his speed ball, relying solely upon his hooks. In the ninth the team went to pieces, making error after error. Merrill, disgusted and with a sore arms bobbed them over until he was relieved by Terry.

Up to the fifth inning, Merrill pitched the finest ball that he has ever pitched in Shanghai; he had the soldiers feeding from his hands; as he came to the bench after each inning he begged the locals to give him a two run lead in order that he might ease up, but they failed to come through for him, notwithstanding that opportunity knocked at their door repeatedly. In the third inning they had two men on with nobody down, and in the fourth they had three men on with nobody down, they failed to hit on each occasion when a single meant two runs and the game: as a matter of fact they even failed to attempt a squeeze play in an effort to score. Crippled, out-hit and out-played at every stage of the game, by a stronger, faster team, after fighting against odds for three games and eight innings of the fourth game, without a single break of the game in their favour, without a hope of winning, the home team crumpled up and went to pieces.

The fifth and sixth games were simply a repetition of the bad spots in the fourth game, only more so. It was simply a game team consisting of more substitutes than regulars, who knew they were outclassed struggling against long odds to hold their opponents down to the lowest possible score.

SPORTSMANSHIP ALL ROUND.

There is, however, one feature of this series that every Shanghai player appreciates, the one ray of sunshine to the local players in the otherwise dark and dismal six games, and that is the loyalty of the local fans to their battered, crippled and defeated team. It was a generous, appreciative crowd, who applauded every good play of the locals and cheered them up even when they were at their worst. Whenever the home team scored the fans went wild, and they were particularly appreciative of the effort of the pitchers, rooting for them every moment of the game.

The crowd was liberal in its applause of the cavalry team, acknowledging every good play that was made whether by the visitors, or the home team. Throughout the series it was a happy, goodnatured crowd of fans which occupied the stands, notwithstanding the fact that the home team were on the losing end and in addition were playing poor ball. There are no alibis. We were outplayed by a better and faster team. There are no excuses to be made; there is, however, just one wish we would like to express, and that is to see Shanghai with their full strength hook up with the Cavalry team for three games. It is just possible, that this wish may be realized next year, early in the season.

There is one thing we have to hand to the Ninth Cavalry team and that is that they are good, clean, gentlemanly players, who play ball for all there is in them from the first man up to the last man out, irrespective of their leading by a large margin or a narrow one. We can pay no higher tribute to any baseball team than this.

WHAT THE BOX SCORE SAYS.

It is an old and true saying in baseball that "You can always read the answer from the box score," therefore, we have compiled a comparison of the two teams from our box score figures and the answer lies in the hits, errors and earned runs. "Nuff sed."

	Shanghai.	9th Cavalry.
Hits	38	67
Errors	52	11
Left on bases	47	40
Earned Runs	16	20
1st base on Errors	10	35
Struckout	50	24
Base on Balls	25	5
Hit by Pitched Ball	2	8
2 Base Hits	1	2
3 Base Hits	1	4
Home Runs	3	3
Stolen Bases	10	25
Runs	18	55



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Special Articles

THE TUCHUNS AND THEIR PLOTTINGS

**Little Hsu's Scheme to Unite Tuan Chi-ju and Sun Yat-sen:
Wu Pei-fu's Real Aim a Federation of Provinces: The
People's Four Champions: Japanese Militarists
Behind the Scenes**

By Bruce Baxter.

The failure of General Wu Pei-fu to enter Peking over a year ago with his troops gave the Anfu party an opportunity of keeping "Little Hsu's" political organization intact, and through the assistance of negligent officials in the Japanese Legation at Peking, the leading spirit in the Anfu party was allowed to escape confinement in the Legation barracks. President Hsu Shih-chang also took upon himself the burden of protecting many of the Anfu leaders who had not been included in General Wu Pei-fu's list of traitors, and many of the members of the Anfu organization have found asylum in the President's palace in Peking, and in Japan.

"Little Hsu" is undoubtedly one of the most vicious ex-officials in China, and there is one other who is equally dangerous—Lu Tsung-yu. These two men have so far outwitted every combination that has been created to bring about their downfall. While they do not work together, they are both employed as agents of Japanese intrigue in China. Had General Wu Pei-fu captured Peking, he would have been able to have cleared the atmosphere considerably by breaking up the two groups headed by Lu Tsung-yu and Hsu Shu-tseng.

LITTLE HSU'S INGENUITY.

It would not be surprising to find Tuan Chi-jui restored to office within the next few months. The plan now proposed by "Little Hsu" is most ingenious, and contemplates the destruction of the Chihli party, the overthrow of General Chang Tso-lin, and the creation of an alliance between Tuan Chi-jui and Sun Yat-sen. While there are many who have been persuaded to believe that the Anfu party is dead, the facts do not prove this to be true, for at no time during the past five years has there been so great an opportunity as the present for the domination of China by Tuan Chi-jui.

Every effort is being used by the Anfu leaders to create a state of war between the Chihli party and the South, and General Wu Pei-fu is to-day being pressed by his superiors to fight the South. The Anfu party is also endeavouring to force Wu Pei-fu into such a fight, hoping thereby to isolate him. Tsao Kun is no longer the leader of the Chihli party, as he has been

replaced by General Wu Pei-fu, though the latter has not as yet assumed the title of leader of the Chihli party. He would prefer to remain a General in command of troops, rather than represent any particular military party. He is, therefore, the leader of the Chihli party only in the sense that he commands the best troops of the Chihli military organization.

THE PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY CRY.

Those who are nearest to General Wu Pei-fu believe that he is sincerely desirous of effecting a federation of the provinces. They state that he is openly in favour of provincial autonomy, and that his present opposition to General Chiang Tso-ping is not in any wise an attempt upon his part to prevent Hupeh becoming autonomous, but that he believes Hupeh to be the logical meeting place between North and South, and that the present Hupeh situation should not be considered a Hupeh situation, but a national one. He is more than willing to give Hupeh provincial autonomy, but is unwilling to recognize that Sun Yat-sen has a right to send his armies into Hupeh. He wants Hupeh as neutral ground, where the delegates of the various provinces can meet to decide upon the reorganization of the government, and he has on several occasions tried to secure the assistance of General Chiang Tso-ping, but the latter has persisted in trying to dictate as to what should be done in Hupeh.

Many who know General Wu Pei-fu intimately believe him to be sincere, and while they doubt his capacity for political leadership, they trust him as a military man of no ordinary ability, who has the interest of his country at heart. General Wu Pei-fu has fought strenuously to overcome the opposition to his plan for the calling of a citizens convention. He was interfered with by Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun last year, when he attempted to call such a convention, and he recognizes that Sun Yat-sen is as much opposed to a citizens convention as were Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun: therefore, he is unwilling to submit to the occupation of Hupeh by the troops of General Chiang Tso-ping, who is merely attempting to extend the influence of the Canton Government.

KUOMINTANG'S OLD ENEMY.

In reality the present situation bids fair to bring about another fight between the Kuomintang and the Chinputang. The former are supporting Sun Yat-sen, and in case there is war between General Wu Pei-fu and the South, we shall find an open alliance between the Anfu party and the Kuomintang. On the other hand, the Chinputang, realizing this fact, made every effort through Hsiung Hsi-ling and Liang Chi-chao, to co-operate with the Chihli party. So far General Wu Pei-fu has wisely declined to accept the services of the Chinputang, and it is hoped that he will continue to ignore this political party.

The consensus of opinion is that General Wu Pei-fu must make known his intentions regarding the calling of a citizens convention at once. At present the Anfu party and the Kuomintang are successfully carrying on a propaganda against him, declaring that he is an enemy to provincial autonomy, and therefore, should be destroyed. We have noted the attempt of Tuchun Lu Yung-hsiang to inaugurate self-government in Chekiang. This was done to show that Tuan Chi-jui advocates self-government by the people. We know that the whole self-government scheme in Chekiang is nothing more than a farce. Wu Pei-fu does not intend to repeat the farce in Hupeh.

THE PEOPLE FOR FEDERATION.

The Chinputang and Kuomintang leaders realize that the people of China are beginning to think along the same line. They know that the people want provincial autonomy, and a central government which represents the federated province of China. Tuan Chi-jui and Sun Yat-sen also know this is the case. The political leaders of both sides are making every effort to deceive the people by trying to persuade them that they, the leaders of the Kuomintang and Chinputang, are the real advocates of provincial autonomy. These leaders are incapable of doing anything for the people, and their whole object is to restore themselves to power. As soon as they become powerful, they will in the future, as they have in the past, forget the people.

We have four military leaders to-day who are capable of assisting the people—Wu Pei-fu, Chi Shih-yuan, Chen Chiung-ming and Chao Heng-tih. If these four Generals were able to create an alliance, they could easily wipe out all the other militarists in China, and would be able to protect the people, who could assert themselves by calling a meeting of delegates from the provinces to determine the manner in which the government should be reorganized. The

possible combination of these four generals is now causing the greatest alarm to the professional politicians and the bandit militarists. "Little Hsu" has cleverly manipulated the present situation, and he may succeed in preventing these four generals from combining.

CHANG TSO-LIN IN DIFFICULTIES.

Chang Tso-lin is now having serious difficulties in Manchuria, and Tuan Chi-jui is working in harmony with several of the more powerful generals in Manchuria to overthrow Chang Tso-lin.

Chang Tso-lin, it is believed, will have to surrender his authority to Tuan Chi-jui, or be driven from Mukden.

In Shensi Generals Yu Yu-jen and Chen Shu-fan are planning to co-operate in an effort to drive out Tuchun Yen Hsiang-wen and General Feng Yu-hsiang, as these two generals belong to the Chihli party.

Tuchun Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi is known to be pro-Tuan Chi-jui, and has refused point blank to render any assistance whatsoever to General Wu Pei-fu.

Tuchun Tien Chung-yu of Shantung was a pro-Tuan Chi-jui man, but he is not a man of very strong character, and it is difficult to determine what his attitude will be. General Wu Pei-fu maintained him in power in Shantung some months ago when the Shantung troops desired a change of tuchuns. It is known that many of the divisions in Shantung are followers of Tuan Chi-jui.

In Anhui we have a very tense situation, for General Ma Lien-cha is bent upon the overthrow of Tuchun Chang Wen-sheng, and is seeking the assistance of Generals Lu Yang-hsiang and Tien Chung-yu in his efforts to become Tuchun of Anhui. He is, therefore, working with Tuan Chi-jui.

In summing up the provinces, we find that an alliance between Sun Yat-sen and Tuan Chi-jui will mean that the Kuomintang and Anfu party will have control of Shansi, Manchuria, Shantung, Anhui, Fukien and Kuangtung. Such an alliance will have the effect of completely neutralizing the influence of either side in Shensi.

Tuchun Chen Kwang-yuan of Kiangsi is a weakling in every respect, and a small force from Canton could destroy him, if necessary. His neutrality at present makes him a negligible quantity, therefore, the South is not spending very much effort in opposing him.

IF KUOMINTANG JOINS ANFU.

We can readily see that a Kuomintang-Anfu alliance would isolate General Wu Pei-fu, for his communication with the North would be destroyed, as Tuchun Chao Tih of Honan can be of no material assistance to him. The position of General Ma Lien-cha and Tuchun Chen Kwang-yuan would make it impossible for Tuchun Chi Shih-yuan to be of assistance to General Wu Pei-fu:

therefore, the communication between Wuchang and Nanking would not be possible.

There is no doubt that General Wu Pei-fu fully realizes his position, and has refused openly to denounce the Peking government until he is able to concentrate sufficient Northern forces under his control in Hupeh. Had he declared himself in favour of provincial autonomy some two weeks ago, it would have been impossible for him to have received any divisions from other northern provinces to supplement his own military strength. He now has approximately 80,000 troops, and these soldiers are among the best trained and equipped in the North.

HUPEH THE KEYNOTE.

Sun Yat-sen is supporting General Chen Chien with the view of overthrowing Tuchun Chao Heng-tih, and the continual strife between these two Hunan generals seriously affects the relationship between Tuchun Chao Heng-tih and Wu Pei-fu, for the former must use his energy in preserving his position in Hunan. He has shown very little sympathy for General Chiang Tso-ping, and it is evidently the plan of Wu Pei-fu and Chao Heng-tih to let General Chiang Tso-ping hang himself. They believe that this will clarify the situation in Hunan and Hupeh to a very great extent. In case an alliance can be effected between Tuchun Chao Heng-tih and General Wu Pei-fu, in which their military strength can be employed as a unit, there will be no difficulty in preventing an invasion of Hupeh and Hunan by Sun Yat-sen's followers. They could easily withstand any and all attacks from the South, because it is not generally believed that General Chen Chiung-ming plans to fight General Wu Pei-fu. In fact there are many well informed persons who are convinced that there is a secret understanding between Chen Chiung-ming, Chao Heng-tih and Wu Pei-fu. Chen Chiung-ming is now forced to fight his own battles in the South, while Wu Pei-fu is contending with his own enemies in the North.

Both Wu Pei-fu and Chen Chiung-ming realize that the key to the whole situation is Hupeh, and they would be wise to combine their efforts in making Hupeh the meeting place between the North and South, for they can without doubt withstand any attacks from either the North or the South by co-operating in Hupeh.

COUNTRY SACRIFICED FOR PARTY.

In the event of a conflict being brought about between Wu Pei-fu and Chi Shih-yuan on the one side with Chen Chiung-ming and Chao Heng-tih on the other, then there is no doubt but that Tuan Chi-jui will return to power.

The Japanese are to-day spending their money and energy in an effort to bring about such a conflict, because it would give them great power in the Pacific Conference, if they succeed in securing a government in Peking that will be subservient to the wishes of Tokyo. The whole game has been

played most ingeniously by "Little Hsu," Lu Tsung-yu and their Japanese friends.

It is strange that political groups in China are willing to sacrifice their country in order that they may overcome their internal political enemies. "Little Hsu" is willing to give Japan a great deal of power in exchange for assistance in overthrowing General Wu Pei-fu. The Kuomintang and Chinputang are both willing to sacrifice the welfare of the people to gain political power.

It is high time that the people of China made a complete change in the personnel of the government, both in Peking and Canton, and in bringing such a change about, they must have military assistance. Would it not be well for the people to advocate an alliance between Wu Pei-fu, Chi Shih-yuan, Chao Heng-tih and Chen Chiung-ming, calling upon them to work together in destroying the Peiyang military party, the Peking and Canton governments, the Kuomintang, and the Chinputang, since all of these organizations have brought nothing but misery to China?

TOKIO, Aug. 21.—The mail service between Tokio and Morioka, a distance of 1,030 kilometers has commenced from to-day.—Eastern News Agency.

THE Amur Province in the Russian Far East has been suffering from drought during recent three weeks, and, unless relief came in a week or so, much harm would be done to the crops, the "Manchuria Daily News" reports. This year's crops have appeared rather discouraging and were expected to come out 60 or 70 per cent., but now the effect of the drought is to be reckoned with. The farmers are afraid that this year's harvest may not be better than half the average.

LOCAL Catholics will learn with regret of the death at Singapore on August 11, of Rev. Fr. Julius Beaublat of the Missions Etrangères, the news of which was cabled recently. Father Beaublat, who was born in Moulins, Allier, France, in 1869, studied for the priesthood at an early age in his native parish, and in 1890 joined the Missions Etrangères in Paris. Two years later, he came to Hong-kong, and remained with the mission here until 1907 when he came to Shanghai where he stayed for a short period before his transfer to London in the same year. Father Beaublat lived in London until 1919 when he returned to the Far East via America to take charge of the mission's affairs in Singapore. According to a letter received from Father Beaublat about three weeks ago by one of his colleagues here, he had been ill for some time, but did not think his illness serious enough to consult a doctor. Death came rather suddenly, and its unexpected news came as a great shock to the members of the mission here.

BY THE GREAT RIVER

VII—Hankow, the Wonder-City of China

By Gretchen Fitkin

Hankow is suffering a severe financial depression. Not as much so, perhaps, as Shanghai, due largely to the fact that piece goods for Hankow were always bought through the former city instead of direct from the manufacturer and therefore not speculated upon, but she is not stirring and alive as she must have been from the 'nineties to the revolution and after the revolution up to and even through war times.

It is a known fact that China suffered least of all the nations perhaps during the war, owing to the high exchange which ruled here, making it possible for her to import more cheaply than other countries, and at the same time receiving the high prices that prevailed throughout the rest of the world for her exports. Fifteen months ago, when the collapse in silver came, the conditions were exactly reversed. Imports as dear as ever had to be paid for with cheaper money and the drop in value of raw produce which China has to export made trade unprofitable. Outstanding contracts were still to be paid for and the natives had no funds with which to buy. Speculation in all cases went wrong as far as stocks were concerned, so that the only winners were those who speculated on exchange in a way unhealthful to sound trade. Those who had large stocks found no demand and moderate demand found scarcity of supplies.

So the "Chicago of China" is today inactive, depressed, distracted by political conditions and big game, awaiting some change in a not too hopeful future.

CHINA'S CLAPHAM JUNCTION.

Hankow lies at the centre of railroads and waterways. The Peking Railway is a link with the north, the Han River is like a huge cornucopia pouring the riches of the northwest into her lap, from the west comes the romantic trade of Szechuan, from the south across Tungting Lake and by the railway from Changsha, which is stretching out towards Canton, come the mineral and forest products of Hunan, and the outlet to the east is by the great Yangtze River to the port of Shanghai. Thus natural conditions balance themselves against the unstable affairs of today and make the future worth while waiting for.

It was tea and silk that started Hankow just as the rest of the Valley was opened up by the rich possibilities of the two trades. But these luxuries were not enough to justify the growth of a great mart of trade and the real boom began with the coming of the Germans in the later 'nineties. They did not scorn "muck and truck"; they developed it, and now Hankow has "muck and truck" to thank for the

progress she has made and the position she has every right to command in China's business.

THE MUCK AND TRUCK.

So it is that trade reports read differently than they did some years ago and include in their lists of exports such things as sesamum seed, bristles, goat skins, beans, vegetable tallow, beancake, raw cotton, bones, hides of all kinds and by-products made from them.

One of the great industries of Hankow is press-packing. The huge cement godowns, with the winding stairs by which coolie labour mounts to the top, and the tanks upon the top which are automatic sprinklers, are among the things first noticed by a traveller. The sprinklers have incalculably lessened the fires which were once so frequent in the cotton godowns. Goat skins have increased greatly as an export during the last ten years.

It is these, too, which furnish a story of war-time profiteering that is the equal of anything that occurred at home. In the war years, these skins were actually selling in Hankow at two dollars gold per pound and speculators in New York were forced to sell at a price lower than that at which they were merely purchased, not to mention costs of transportation.

The immediate area about Hankow is level and cultivated like truck-gardens to all manner of things. Farther away and nearer the Han River there is hilly country and the northern slopes of these ridges are cultivated to wheat and the south slopes to rice. In a country that is traditionally and historically rice-growing, still China has the largest wheat consuming population in the world. The bran is fed to animals and much of it is shipped to Japan to be used in the manufacture of beer. So there is great need for intensive farming.

WANTING THE AID OF SCIENCE.

A look at the country would convince anyone that it is intensively farmed, but in reality much could be done to increase the yield by scientific improvement. Deforestation has joined with the prevalent floods to work destruction and the same factor has allowed the normal moisture of the soil to be lost. And there is no selection of seed or improvement of methods in harvesting or in packing in the country districts. It is a strange sight to see the cotton dropping out of the shapeless torn bags that come from the country and to see its fleecy softness strewn about the streets or floating down the river at a time when the southern farmers of American are getting forty cents a pound for the raw product.

This lack of science and improvement hand in hand with pretty gen-

eral prosperity among the farmers, goes to prove the wealth of the country and the advantage of Hankow's position geographically. There are along the banks of the Han river and in the cities of Wuchang and Hanyang bean mills, flour mills, cotton spinning and weaving factories, iron and steel works, a huge cigarette factory where native leaf tobacco is used, silk filatures, the industry of weaving cloth from ramie, match factories, etc. Transshipments of medicines from Szechuan, zinc and manganese ore from Hunan increase the prosperity of the port in normal times and who knows what wealth has been made and is being gathered from the illicit trade in opium?

A CHANCE SADLY LOST.

The native city of Hankow is dirty, crowded, and made without plan or forethought. The whole thing was burned to the ground in 1911. The officials were then urged to use this opportunity to rebuild with some system, making the streets wide and straight, and erecting proper houses. There was some hope for a time of accomplishing just that under foreign supervision, but the greed of the officials overbalanced their public spirit and to-day the city is worse, if anything, than before.

Now, in these days of terror, the streets add distraction to their faults. Natives are to be seen crowding through the gates into the concessions carrying their baggage or sending it before them on a coolie's back, their faces worried and sad. Men, women, and children, all seeking safety, the coolies charging them outlandish prices for their labour, the foreign firms charging them still more outlandish prices for the use of their godowns in which to store their boxes, bundles, and bags.

THE BUND AND ITS BEAUTIES.

The traveller up river, no matter how much he has been told of the size and beauty of this port which lies 640 miles from the sea, is quite unprepared for the length of beautiful Bund which fronts the concessions of Hankow, wide and clean and lined with trees, or for the appearance of the white, big buildings facing the water. The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank is easily the most beautiful of all. It and the International Bank, which towers above the former and stands out from them all to one who views Hankow as his ship steams up to the wharf, were newly erected last year. Of the newer buildings, the Russo-Asiatic Bank is the oldest and it is still one of the finest. In the same block is the fine building belonging to Reiss & Co. Customs headquarters are temporarily in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank building, but work is already begun on a set of buildings to be erected on the old site at the very end of the Bund near the spot where Butterfield & Swire have their offices.

Away at the other end of the Bund is the beautiful old German

Consulate building which the Chinese are at present busily repairing and preparing for the future.

About the centre of all is the British Consulate compound where a tall flagpole supports the Union Jack above everything.

THE FIVE CONCESSIONS.

As one goes riding through the streets of the concessions in a ricscha or in one of Hankow's queer conglomerate collection of motor cars, one is impressed with a sense of relief, a kind of peace and rest that might come with a visit to a clean homeland, a relaxation from a habit of tensing the muscles against the sights and smells of China. There are, or were, five concessions in Hankow: the British, the French, the Japanese, the Russian, and the German.

The German has become the First Administrative District and the Russian has become the Second. The Americans live throughout the French and Russian districts largely.

Riding through the Russian concession, one is often greeted by the pleasant fragrance of tea leaves issuing from the factories that thrust themselves up like old fortresses along the way.

The British Consul and Municipal Council operate very efficiently throughout their own concession with a Volunteer Fire Department, a police force, and an exceptionally fine Health Department. This last has about rid their section of mosquitoes and so made it the envy of all the others. Other nationals have their consuls and each concession has its own police force and volunteer fire department.

THE RACE CLUB.

The crown of Hankow is her race club. Without it the foreign women of the community would find no relief from the excessive heat of summer, without it the men would grow fat and lazy and the city would resolve itself into gossiping and gossip-creating circles.

But it is impossible to imagine Hankow without the Race Club. It is the centre of everything. It is unique. Where else in the world can you find a Club supported by so many different nationals and offering so many different sports and amusements? There is polo and horse racing, clay-pigeon shooting, swimming and tennis, bowling, golf, cricket and baseball, dancing, — in the winter over the swimming bath — in the summer in the large drawing room just off the verandah — and there is an orchestra which furnishes classical music part of the afternoon and dance music in the later hours and whose Sunday afternoon programme is well worth hearing.

The Club is approached by a long shady drive which serves to transport you from China to Home. Every day the parking grounds are filled with motor-cars, French and British and American makes, interspersed with types you never saw or heard of. In these days, everyone makes for the swimming bath. It is full of slender boys diving divinely and swimming

swiftly, of shivering, blue-fingered, older men; of women learning to swim and hugging the shallow end in fear of the waves made by flatter divers, and it is not without its modern Venus. The water is purified by violet rays and is constantly being changed and is often examined microscopically by the physicians of the port.

From the bath, one can go out upon the bowling green or the tennis courts or on to the verandahs and lawns that are constantly filled with colourful groups of people who are one and all in unison, grateful and appreciative and proud of this beautiful haven of comparative coolness from the stifling heat of the Yangtze valley.

VIII—Hanyang, the Hinge of the three Cities

Just where the Han river flows into the Yangtze, behind a sea of masts, lies the city of Hanyang, spread out at the foot of Tortoise Hill, hanging over the edge of the two rivers that form its southern and eastern boundaries. A point of great strategic importance—far more so than either Hankow or Wuchang—it seems to form a hinge between the two cities and yet command them. Any army that could hold the hill that overlooks the crowded shacks of the city, would be in a position of great power—the Yangtze could be commanded in both directions and the Han River could be held, thus controlling the food supplies that come in such abundance from the northwestern districts. For, though the broad sweep of the Yangtze—a mile wide at that point—seems to make the narrow, crowded, mouth of the Han look small and insignificant, yet it is an artery of commerce by which junks bring down Chinese products in great abundance in exchange for foreign imports. In the interior, drained by the Han, there are not only missionary stations but American and British representatives of great oil, tobacco, and sugar firms.

FORBIDDEN GROUND.

In 1911, when Yuan Shi-kai's army came through the Race Club at Hankow, mowed down the Hunan army with its machine-guns, and then crossed the river and captured Hanyang, the possession of Wuchang by the Republican army lost its value. That was just one of the incidents which goes to prove the importance of the hill. In the Taiping time, it was captured again and again. Now, the Chinese officials seem well to realize its value, for they will not allow the most innocent visitor to mount the hill, nor will they permit him to go into the arsenal, which is probably working overtime, at the expense of some Chinese general, in turning out its antiquated models of weapons.

It was in Hanyang, that the Rev. W. Arthur Cornaby, who understood so much about less well-known parts of China and Chinese life lived and worked for so many years.

The city itself is low, the streets are the slimiest I have ever seen in China, from the water that is continually slopping out of the buckets of the water coolies. In high water time, these streets are often flooded. A Hanyang Chinese told me that the Hupeh people are shrewd and well-known for their business ability, but the rest of China calls them "dogs" and I was inclined to agree with the rest of China after a look at their disgusting city streets.

THE GREAT IRON-WORKS.

But beyond the city and farther up the Han are the great Hanyang Iron and Steel works so well-known in China and in other countries, too. I went with the manager, Mr. Z. T. K. Woo, through the works. We walked inside the huge blast furnaces which are waiting now for repairs and saw the bellows-like top which holds the ore and the coke and the flux within its expanded sides, seamed and brown, down to the narrower cylinder at the bottom, pierced with holes for the outlet of red hot slag and melted ore. Outside, lining the railway, are piles and piles of coke and limestone and ore.

Beyond the railway, we went into rooms where huge engines were heating air for the blast furnaces. Here all sensations were drowned in noise. Then we went on to the platform which overlooks the blast furnaces which are in use now. Here you see the slag—real lava—pouring out in seething chunks over the edge of an embankment into a huge cauldron. We waited there until the ore was ready to let out. A man pushed and prodded the opening with a long iron until, in a burst of blinding brilliance, the ore rushed forth, heating the air all around, throwing off yellow sparks in every direction and seeking its pathway down the canals that had been laid for it and on into innumerable forms. It was a thing to watch breathlessly.

A BURST OF FIREWORKS.

When all the forms were filled, the "blowing out" took place. The result was a gorgeous display of fireworks and then the hole was closed with sand and mud. With a shrill whistling, the process was ended for another few hours.

Marvelling, I commented on the courage of the Chinese who worked so close to this white-hot substance. To that, Mr. Woo answered, "The Chinese are not really cowards. They are afraid of the torture and persecution that has been the history of Chinese officialdom, but they are not cowards."

From there, riding on an elevator which was used to transport wheelbarrow loads of ore and coke, we went to the very top of a blast furnace where the great lid was lifted automatically to allow the piled-up materials to slide down into the burning mass below. Whenever the lid came up, a volume of gas came out great enough, it seemed, almost

to asphyxiate the workmen in close range. From the platform above the furnace, one can look down upon the crowded river below and upon the great watery province behind where all streams run toward the Yangtze.

MOLTEN STEEL.

After coming down from this high point, there were the Steel works to see where we looked into a boiling, spluttering, mass of whiteness through a piece of blue glass; then there were huge blocks of steel being rolled out and chopped into proper lengths for rails; then the foundry where it was interesting to watch pig steel being poured into moulds of all shapes and sizes.

Mr. Woo explained that since this was the only iron and steel works in China, it was expected to supply every size and description of bolt, nut and screw, and that many of the molds which had to be made were only used for one order.

"That," he said, "is just one of the difficulties that confronts a pioneer works."

We were now at the further end and, as we walked back, we passed pile after pile of heaped up, rusting supplies—steel rails and all manner of things—supplies that now, during the depression, are not being disposed of.

There is much talk concerning the new works which are to be erected at Tayeh. Tayeh is 60 li down the river and it is from there that the iron ore for the Hanyang works is now obtained. The latter works are not, of course, in a favourable economic position as they are placed between their sources of supply rather than at one end or the other, which latter position would cut the cost of the shipment of cargo in half. As it is, the coke is brought from Pinghsiang which is in Kiangsi province, through Hunan, to Hanyang. The Hunan Government extorts a ridiculous revenue in return for the right to carry the coke inside the boundaries of its state. Mr. Woo told me how much they demand. It was such a huge sum, that it would sound like rank exaggeration to repeat it. I could not understand how the works could exist.

THE JAPANESE GRIP.

The ore, then, comes from Tayeh and after manufacture, goes down the river again—a double trip! The Tayeh works, which are planned to be the equal of any in the world, will find many of these obstacles eliminated—but not the Japanese obstacle. Years ago, the Chinese Government secured a loan from Japan and used the Hanyang Iron works as security. They then foolishly made a contract to supply pig iron to Japan at a certain low rate indefinitely. That was before the war and since that time, the price of iron has risen tremendously of course, with the result that Hanyehping has continued to lose steadily through a contract made by shortsighted men. Moreover, the terms of Group III of the Twenty-one Demands, if

enforced to their fullest power, would actually prevent any foreigner or Chinese from opening up any mines in all the region about Hanyang, about the Pinghsiang coal mine and about Tayeh iron mines! They have already made the Hanyehping company, which is Chinese, co-operative with the Japanese, with the latter holding the balance of control. A clause which simply excludes all nationals except the Japanese from entering into industrial development about this part of the Yangtze, which has long been known as the sphere of British influence!

PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH.

One thing that the Hanyang Iron works has actually done is greatly to improve the condition of their workmen and also, as a result, the condition of the women of that district. The Y. M. C. A., which is inter-related with the organization in Hankow and the one which has just been erecting the fine, new building at Wuchang, recently dedicated by Captain Robert Dollar, is doing progressive work in Hanyang. Rest rooms for the workmen, good living conditions, and all the things that go with a Y. M. C. A. hall, are offered them.

Going back from Hanyang to Hankow in a launch belonging to the Hanyehping company, threading our way through the throngs of sail boats and sampans, there was the last impression of wasted labour. These few launches which carry passengers to and from the iron works, give the only efficient service obtainable between the two cities. All other travel is by sailing boat or by half-seaworthy launches. They are crowded with Chinese and very slow, particularly during high water season. And the Han could so easily be spanned by a bridge, with probably a small proportion of the money that is now being expended at the arsenal through the petty jealousies of China's generals!

IX—Wuchang, The Sure Foundations of a Dream

The future is a thing of dreams, of hopes, and of imaginings. But always they must be based on something, if they become speculations.

Standing on Serpent Hill which cuts Wuchang in half, one can see that this dream of the Three Great Cities is based on something sure and enduring. To the right of one facing the river, along the wall are the imposing buildings of Boone University holding within them the most dynamic force of Wuchang in the persons of its students. In front, and very near, too, the smoke stacks of the hemp and cotton mills thrust themselves between the sweeping river and the vision of the onlooker. Beneath his very feet is the tunnel which cuts through the ridge and saves many thousands of steps for weary feet, and behind and to the left, old China exists as she did thousands of years ago, behind the Flower

Hill and its hillside gardens, the pagoda overlooking ancient tombs.

Great provinces to the north, the south, and especially to the west, are pouring their resources into the central port made by the Wuhan cities. Since foreign business first entered China, great things have been prophesied for these cities and never, in any instance, have they failed their prophet. No amount of present depression can dim the truth of that.

The Wuchang side may, perhaps, be said to have the greatest hope of all. Hankow is cramped for room to spread out. She is being strangled by the sides of the triangle that form her boundaries—the railway embankment, the Han river and the Yangtzekiang. Beyond the railway (which is the only hope for future development) speculators have bought up the land and refuse to let it go at reasonable prices. It is low-lying, also, and would require expensive elevating. There is enough anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese, too, to cause agitation every time the concessions seek to expand.

ROOM TO GROW AND GROWING.

But Wuchang is quite different. Walking along the wall which skirts the hillside gardens, one sees stretching out away south into the distance, the railway to Changsha. Already it is talked of as a trunk line by which to link the north with the south, to which feeders may come from many districts bearing many products.

Near the head of the railway, there is ample room for growth. And there is deep water, too, within a short distance from the railway head which makes transshipping conditions unequalled. The Hankow side is being steadily silted up. There is more reason to picture deep-draught steamers berthing at Wuchang in the future than to expect them to continue in the old way. One needs only the thought of the railway link to the south and that of easy transshipment from Hankow, to picture a mart of trade lying on the right bank of the Yangtze which might rival any other in the world. That is the future. Now what of the past?

Wuchang is and has been for many years, the centre of things political. It was one of the largest bases of the Hunan Volunteer Army which eventually overthrew the Taipings. Years later, under the idealistic rule of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, the city branched out commercially and grew and prospered. It is the city which is known as the cradle of the revolution and it was until a few days ago the seat of power of the third super-Tuchun of China and so bids fair to take an active part in whatever upheaval is forthcoming in the unreadable future. So it is that Wuchang plays her part as the political factor in the tripartite cities.

CHANG CHI-TUNG'S MANY IRONS.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung was a man of strange personality. An

impractical dreamer, possessed of the spirit of the reformer and promotor, but without either the stability to stick to one thing or the foresight to fit his plans with conditions. When he decided to start the iron and steel mills at Hanyang, he sent an order to England for blast furnaces. The manufacturers wrote back for a sample of the ore. They manufactured two types of plant, each suitable to a distinct type of ore. But as Chang Chih-tung had not found the ore yet, he could not send a sample. He insisted, however, on having the plant, and one was finally sent out. Luck was not with him and he had the wrong kind for the ore that he had by that time discovered. You can see these furnaces to-day at the Hanyang Iron Works. They have been turned upside down and are being used in another capacity than that for which they were intended!

Chang Chih-tung was essentially a man of hobbies. In Canton, it was schools. He sent for foreign instructors and began preparing for their arrival. Suddenly, he was transferred to Wuchang. When the foreign professors arrived, there was no place for them to work since in China no new ruler ever carries out his predecessor's plans. The story is told of one of these—a professor of law—that he resented making the trip to China for nothing and wrote to Chang Chih-tung to ask him where he would find his employment. The Viceroy wrote back—and asked the professor of law whether he knew anything about lanfing mulberries! The Viceroy was at that time embarked on his new hobby—the cultivation of silk-worms.

HOW TO RAISE THE WIND.

It is said that this energetic man was never really wealthy since his hobbies were a great drain on his purse but that yet he was never in want. The story of his resource is as characteristic as all others that are told about him. He had several boxes sealed with the official seal. They were very heavy boxes and they were never opened. Whenever he was in need of funds,

these went to the pawn shop and so sums of money were raised. Always they were redeemed and later pawned again. But it was whispered that there was nothing in them more valuable than bricks!

The very best story of all, I think, is about his plan for doing away with the Japanese invading army in '94. He was going to build traps at Peitaiho and Chinwangtao for the Japs to fall into as they landed!

All this is not by way of belittling the accomplishments of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. He made some very real improvements and started industries that have played a large part in the development of Wuchang. He built two museums—one for foreign articles, one for Chinese—that were the marvel of all who saw them. The fact that he had a secretary like Ku Hung-ming, who brought forth the priceless "Papers from a Viceroy's Yamèn," is enough to put him on the pages of history for ever. And, in spite of being anti-foreign, he brought in much western training wherever he could.

HIS MONUMENT IN COTTON.

To prove his industrial energies, there are the cotton mills. The Hupeh Government Cotton Mill, which he started, has been running for about 30 years and the last few years has been so successful that dividends have averaged nearly 100 per cent. This is without foreign supervision and the yarn turned out is of the best in China. About 8,000 workmen are employed and besides their salary which amounts to only six or seven hundred cash a day, they receive a handsome amount at the end of each year in bonuses. The present general manager of this mill is also the chairman of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hsu Yung-ting, one of the finest citizens of the district.

The cotton mills, all together, comprise the biggest, most successful industry of Wuchang and one which is, in fact, growing to increasingly greater proportions in Wu-han. The Hankow Dee Yee

Cotton Mill, with 40,000 spindles and 500 looms is just being completed and is, possibly, the most up-to-date mill in China to-day. This is the mill that the traveller first sees to his left as he comes up the river to Hankow. They are large, prosperous-looking, redbrick buildings. There are two other cotton mills in Hankow that are in the process of erection. Deliveries on machinery are slow but the companies are enterprising. The Chen Huan buildings are already erected, the Yu Hwa buildings are going up and the company which owns the Dee Yee Mill has ordered machinery for a second Hankow mill to have the capacity of 40,000 spindles.

Politically, Wuchang is very much the centre of things. History has always found it so and history is likely to repeat itself in this ready erected, the Yu Hua buildings importance will only serve to strengthen it as the centre of things political. Therefore it behoves all eyes to be turned toward Wuchang, the greatest of the Wuchang triumvirate cities.

THE mystery of the Lawn Tennis League Challenge Shield has been cleared up. A week ago, finding that the trophy was missing and that all traces of it seemed to have disappeared, the Tennis Association advertised, asking any members of the public who might happen to know anything about it, to communicate with the honorary secretary. At the same time inquiries were prosecuted vigorously, application being made to the banks to ascertain whether it had been placed in safe custody. Then the suggestion was made that it might have been sent to a silversmith's to be engraved after one of the annual competitions, so inquiry was directed to the Chinese establishments doing this class of work. This solved the mystery, for the trophy had so been dealt with, and apparently never having been sent for had lain in the shop for four or five years. It is now, after this long spell, in the possession of the Association once more.

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SHANGHAI

HONGKONG

CHINA AND THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE

An Unequalled Opportunity: Will She Take it?

By G. Gramada

The Pacific Conference offers China an exceptional opportunity to state her case before the world, to clear up misunderstandings with other nations and to call upon those nations to assist her constructively and without loss to her of sovereignty or basic rights.

The Conference is called with one large purpose, namely, it is hoped through it to avert a Pacific War by thrashing out in advance all the misunderstandings which, if permitted to annoy and rankle the Pacific nations, will probably lead to bloodshed. The two principal in the Pacific are China and the antipathies which arise between America and Japan out of China, leading to an increase in armament among the nations concerned. So that before the Conference can discuss any question with regard to disarmament it has first to determine the status and future of China.

A MASS OF CONTRADICTIONS.

This in itself is a difficult enough problem. For China taxes the ingenuity of the best students of conditions here not only to see into her future but to understand her present. The government is financially bankrupt, but the country is rich. The provinces are at war; but the masses are peaceful. No progress is being made in the administration of the country; yet in business and finance tremendous developments are under way. China's attitude toward the foreigner is becoming most unfriendly; yet all nations are competing for China's friendship. As paradoxical as was Turkey is China, and the paradoxes become more serious and more difficult of solution when one realizes that here are more than 4,000,000 square miles of territory and perhaps half a billion human beings, so large a part of the earth that its present condition and future prospects affect the entire human race.

CHINA'S HOPELESS FLIPPANCY.

China herself does not take this situation seriously. China may even be said to view it flippantly, to believe that because of its size and its assimilating power it can have no enemies sufficiently potent to affect the course of its history. Functioning entirely without perspective, China stages tremendous war over trivialities just at the moment when she is invited to assist the nations of the world to assist her.

What "face" can China have at the Pacific Conference with an army almost as large as that of the United States fighting in the Yangtze Valley? How can the nations seriously discuss with China disarmament, financial assistance, constructive programmes, when there are not only two governments in the country, but every brigade commander is a government unto himself?

China's delegation in Washington will have a difficult time proving her case. If Japan or any other nation sticks to facts, China will be embarrassed as she was not embarrassed in Paris by the chaotic conditions which exist here.

THE BLINDNESS OF CONCEIT.

It is fatuous to expect the Chinese politicians and militarists to understand the false position in which they have placed their country. They are too fond and sure of themselves to understand. They are too anxious about the future of their sons to consider the future of their country. But perhaps a clarification of the issues might lead to a mass comprehension of the problems.

And the Chinese masses, if only they can be aroused, can force the politicians and militarists to serve them. The masses are now inert because they do not see the issue. At Paris it was clear. Japan held China's territory and the people wanted it returned. That Japan still holds the territory lulls them into a belief that there is no justice on earth, which makes the issue complex and perhaps elusive.

It can, however, be reduced to simple terms: the world wants to assist China to straighten out her affairs without foreign intervention and to the benefit of China so a Pacific War may be avoided. This issue is more important to the future welfare of China than was any discussed at Paris. And the Chinese people should make an effort to understand it.

EVERYBODY FIGHTING AND ALL FOR NOTHING.

Before anything can be done to assist China, she must be unified. It is impossible to deal with a hydra-headed nation. There must be one Ministry of Foreign Affairs and one power which can enforce the provisions of any treaty which might be signed. Such a power exists to-day nowhere in China.

The present war in Hupeh and Hunan, which will shortly be transferred to Szechuan and Shantung, is not a war for principles, nor will it add a whit to the political development of the country. This war started to rid the country of Wang Chan-yuan, a despicable mafioo elevated to kingship. It should have ended when he left Wuchang with his money-bags.

Chiang Tso-ping asserts that he is serving the people of Hupeh in their effort toward self-government. In reality he is serving Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the Canton Government. Should Chiang Tso-ping be victorious, Hupeh would only be transferring allegiance from Peking to Canton, which solves no problem.

Wu Pei-fu, who is a popular commander, is not declaring himself for local self-government be-

cause he dares not desert the Chih-li faction until he has sufficient strength to stand without it. Yet his lack of declaration has led to a lack of confidence in him.

Meanwhile, Canton and the Anfu Club are actively working to bring about the destruction of the Peking government, which may come just as the Pacific Conference is in session.

WHAT CAN WE RECOGNIZE?

The question then is, would the conference recognize any new power which might come into existence? Would it be ready to accept as having power a government which has just come into being through military force, through the defeat of another government which existed on military force? Would they not fear that a third military power might arise to drive out the second and so on indefinitely? Is not that the history of the Republic of China?

And to the nations meeting in Washington such a situation would be a disappointment, because they are intent upon the unification and strengthening of China. Even Japan has learned from the economic boycott and the fate of the Nishihara loans that nothing is to be gained from a sick China. A sick China poisons the entire Pacific. It can only lead to a disaster as great as the Great War. China must cure herself, or she will force the world to cure her.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The alternative for the Pacific Conference, if China is still in chaos when she meets then, will be to serve notice on China that unless unity is reached foreign intervention will result.

Nobody wants foreign intervention. It is costly and creates ill-will. The United States and the nations of Europe are too busy with their own affairs effectively to police and control China. Furthermore it is against the spirit of the age. Great Britain and the United States could not trust such intervention to Japan and they would therefore have to take the leadership in such a movement. Neither Great Britain nor America desire to do any such thing. They have no intention of coercing China. The fact that they so readily adopted the idea of a Pacific Conference and that China was invited to it on a parity with all the other nations proves their good intentions.

FOLLY UPON FOLLY.

But China is not showing good faith. China is not laying down her arms in this childish internecine strife. China is continuing to stage make-believe wars for make-believe principles. China is forcing the hands of the other nations. And the responsibility for a defeat of China at Washington will rest first upon those politicians and militarists, who finding it too warm to play chess and *ma djang* in the drawing rooms of the ladies of song, keep in practice by making war.

And finally the Chinese people are to blame because they permit

by their apathy the politicians and militarists to ruin them. They are ready enough to quarrel and threaten foreigners, but before their coolie generals they tremble and hand over the lucre. A nation with spinal disintegration is a nation lost.

HERMIONE SOLVES THE HOUSING PROBLEM

By Ruth Benedict.

Don't you want another cigar, Papa dear? You see I want to have a long, cozy talk with you about a very important matter and I want you to be entirely comfortable so you can give your whole mind to it. What's that? Oh, no dear, rest easy, I haven't economized for a long time. No, I don't want to bob my hair now, summer's almost over. And it's not hot weather prohibition either. I'm really serious and it's a matter on which I feel very deeply.

Well, it's this Housing Problem. I've been concentrating on it lately and having very illuminating discussions with Mr. Courtney. You remember that nice blonde young man. He's working so hard over this thing and has appealed to me for help. I've been able to give him a new point of view in several instances he says. Our debates have been wonderful, nothing esoteric, if you get what I mean, but concrete and apposite. (Certainly I can define those terms if you wish me to, Papa). He says I furnish the inspiration for his investigations, but I'd like to do something more definite and this plan came to me—so simple it might be a forerunner of a new movement that would spread all over Shanghai and throughout the world.

..

I had a good many large ideas about Housing Reform, and at one time I was going to advocate Communism (don't get agitated, dear!) but I gave that up, so many people seemed to think it wasn't quite nice. I can't see why the papers should make such a fuss about it, however, it all worked out quite simply at school. Yes indeed.

If one of us was going to visit a rival prep or had a man out for "Open Vespers" or went to a game, then she was welcome to anything in our house. Of course we had things in common. I suppose that's why Mamma couldn't understand how some of my things wore out so soon. Yes, it worked out nicely. Everyone had something to lend and if a girl didn't have any new clothes she could always swap a theme for the loan of a hat or solve a problem to rent furs.

But that's not what I started out to say, is it? Mr. Courtney says that to test our devotion to any theory we must try it ourselves and that's what I want to do. You know how many people in Shanghai are hunting for houses. And Marjorie

Kimberle and her family have looked for a home till their eyes are dropping out, to say nothing about the Robinsons and a lot more. Jack Robinson says "Home is where the trunk is," but Mr. Kimberle affirms that whoever wrote "House-keeping (or is it home-keeping?) hearts are happiest" certainly had the right idea. The other evening we were all alone in their boarding house parlour, quite like a family for once, so we worked out a parody. I'll sing it for you—here's my ukelele.

..

Mid Astors and Palaces though we may roam,
Be it ne'er so expensive, there's no place like home;
A jinx from below seems to keep such things rare,
And seek through Shanghai, they are met with nowhere.

Home, Home, vanished Home!
There's no place for Home! there's no place for Home!

An exile from home, the band jizzes in vain;
O give me my five-roomed apartment again!

The boy, loafing gayly, that came at my call,—
Give me amahs and coolies and cooks, that is all.

Flats, Flats, a sweet, sweet Flat
Would look mighty good I can promise you that!

How sweet 'tis to order the meals you desire,
With a large corps of servants to hire and to fire!

Let others delight to the Carlton to roam,
But now and then give me a restful night home.

Home, Home, quiet Home!
When all cafes close, then we're glad of a Home.

To thee I'll return, overburdened with debt;
I've paid large key-money and cumshas, and yet
Through no boarding houses and hotels I'll roam—

Be it ne'er so expensive, there's no place like home.

Home, Home, dear, dear Home!
Still, maskee the squeezes, there's no place like Home!

..

Now I want to rent the Kimberle's half of this house. Tut, tut! That's no way to take this proposition. It will really inconvenience me more than any one else because I'd offer Marjorie half my suite, but for Principle I'd sacrifice my personal comfort any day.

Marjorie and I could do lots if we had more time together. I've always wanted to lay out three holes of golf in the garden for practice, and then it's a shame we don't use the reception room more. With Marjorie here we could have a party most every night. Why no, you wouldn't mind, dear. You and Mr. Kimberle could smoke in the library and any time you wanted to play billiards you could, no matter who was here. Haven't come to taking boarders yet? But that wouldn't be it at all. It would be a public-spirited contribution towards answering one of the gravest problems of the moment. I'm so sorry you can't see it that way. I'd love to have Marjorie here and

what can I say to Mr. Courtney? After I'd worked so hard thinking out the details, too! No, I'm not crying, but I am disappointed.

Build a new apartment house and give Mr. Kimberle first choice of suites? Really? Isn't that darling of you, and perhaps it will be better after all. Mr. Courtney may think its just going on with a vicious system, but reformers can't always meet an emergency the way business men like you can, Papa.

THE TERRORS OF ECZEMA

Zam-Buk the Sure Cure for Fiery Itching Skin Tortures

IN countries where heat has such a burning effect on the skin of both European and Native, eczema in various forms is the source of much pain and suffering. For the successful treatment of this, as of most forms of skin disease, nothing can be recommended with greater confidence or fuller knowledge of its proved value than Zam-Buk.

Eczema generally begins in the form of slightly reddened patches on which appear tiny watery heads that burst and form into crusts. The mattery discharge, when thick and gummy, cakes into unsightly scabs; then the inflammation is succeeded by intense itching.

Applications of Zam-Buk first cool and soothe the red, angry skin-surfaces, enabling the patient to enjoy anew all the blessings of restful sleep. Continued dressings keep down and, in the end, entirely dispel the awful itching and burning inflammation, and by degrees stop all marring, clear away scabs and pimples and promote the growth of fresh layers of new healthy skin.

Mr. S. D. Parekh, writing from No. 40 Medow St., Fort, Bombay, says:—"For a long time I suffered from a very obstinate form of eczema and after being treated by several doctors in vain I began to use patent ointments. These did me no good: some of them even increased the inflammation and terrible itching. A friend told me to try Zam-Buk and thanks to Zam-Buk's marvellous curative power the inflammation subsided, the irritation ceased, and the eczema absolutely and permanently disappeared."

Zam-Buk is obtainable of all medicine vendors in Shanghai, Hongkong, Rangoon, Bangkok and throughout the Far East. If you have difficulty in obtaining, write The Zam-Buk Co., Leeds, England, who will send name of nearest agent.

Zam-Buk

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, Aug. 26.

Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.525
Native Interest	14
Copper Cash	208,300
Bar Silver	38½
Bank rate of discount	5½%
Proportion reserve to liabilities	15%
Paris on London	Frs. 47.585
New York on London	G.\$3.69½

OPENING AND CLOSING BANK RATES.

ON LONDON—	¶ Tael
Tel. transfer	3/8
Demand	3/8½
Credit 4 m/s.	3/11
Credit 6 m/s.	4/0½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	3/11½
ON NEW YORK—	
Tel. transfer	68
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	75½
ON PARIS—	
Demand	873
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	970
ON INDIA—	
Demand	261½
ON HONGKONG—	
Demand	73½
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	71½
ON BATAVIA—	
Demand	217
ON SINGAPORE—	
Demand	63

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, Aug. 26.

It. Lire 15.25	TL. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.95	TL. 1
Marks 56.00	TL. 1
It. Lire 11.20	Y.1

Quotations, Aug. 25.

It. Lire 85.75	£1 str.
It. Lire 23.10	\$1 U.S.
It. Lire 180.50	Frs. 100

(France).

Week's Exchange Notes

Aug. 27.

At the close of business on August 25, the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 26,143,000 and \$25,250,000.

These figures include Tls. 7,700,000 and \$13,690,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were 47 bars.

Bar Silver. Arrivals were:—

1676 bars from America
733 " " London

2409

Shipments were:—

1447 bars to Hongkong

Sycee. No arrivals during the week.

Shipments:—

Tls. 380,000 to Hangchow
and Nanking
200,000 to Yunnan

Tls. 580,000

Dollars. Arrivals were:—

\$400,000 from Hangchow
and Nanking

Shipments were:—

\$500,000 to Amoy and Swatow

SILVER.

The London price after various fluctuations is quoted at 38½d. spot and 38d. forward, the same as last week. Market advices have been numerous and varied. India has again been a steady buyer, whilst the China banks have apparently been standing out. A London wire of 24th instant reported market closed weak, with the United States a good seller and silver offering at ½d. under quotations. The New York price is 63½ cents. The London/New York cross rate has recovered to 370½, as against 366 on the 19th instant.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling rates have remained unchanged from last week at T.T. selling 3/8d. but there have been good sellers throughout the week at ½d. to 1d. over quotations. The market turned much easier on the afternoon of the 25th instant and at the close on Friday there were no sellers over T.T. 3/8½d. for ready and near delivery and 3/8d. forward. The disturbed state of the Upper Yangtze Valley is telling its tale on trade generally and there is very little business doing, either as regards imports or exports. 4 m/s. bills are quoted 3/11d. but if any paper was offering at 4 m/s L/C could be placed at 3/9½d. T.T. on U. S. A. is quoted 68 and 4 m/s L/C 71.

Francs and Sterling

Paris, Aug. 25.

The Paris-London cross-rate was quoted to-day at £1=Fr. 47.58½.—French Wireless through Reuter.

Gold Movements in July

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s report on the gold market dated July 7 is as follows:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,522,890, as compared with £126,551,350 last week.

A fair amount of gold came on offer and was taken for New York.

New York reports the arrival of gold, value 50,849,000 francs, and 3,400,000 from France and London respectively.

The Value of the Mark

In a message dated July 13 the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" said:—

A great deal of optimism, real or assumed, is being expressed in regard to the value of the mark in the money market as a result of the credit equivalent to £7,500,000 secured by the Reichsbank from Holland. It is evident that too much is expected to result from this limited transaction, through the operation will undoubtedly have a certain temporary effect on the international exchange.

A party of American financiers, headed by Mr. Thomas Lamont, is expected in Berlin, where they will negotiate unofficially with the representatives of the Ministry of Finance. It is said that the prin-

cipal object of their visit will be the stabilizing of the German currency. The bank returns issued to-day show that 440,000,000 marks worth of new paper money was put into circulation last week, raising the issue of bank notes to close on 76,000,000,000 marks.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Report for 1920

The following figures appear in the report of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine presented to the annual general meeting of shareholders held last May:—

	Frs.
Profits for year 1919	9,073,191.47
Plus sums carried to statutory reserve funds	1,104,132.38
Total profits for 1919	Frs. 10,177,323.85
	Frs.
Profits for year 1920	18,372,979.93
Plus sums carried to statutory reserve funds	2,269,442.21
Total profits for 1920	Frs. 20,642,422.14

Difference in favour of 1920 Frs. 10,465,098.29

Dividend paid in 1919=Fr. 8 per share.
Dividend paid in 1920=Fr. 115 per share.

TYPHOON AND INSURANCE

The Flooding Risk

When the typhoon gave signs of approaching Shanghai on Friday and Saturday a fair amount of insurance was taken out against damage by flooding. There was, however, nothing in the nature of a panic rush to insure even when matters were looking very bad, and so far as can be learned nothing much in excess of one per cent. was paid as premium on cargo in go-downs. In the case of certain go-downs regarded as less liable to flooding the premium was much less.

So far very few reports of damage to cargo owing to the flood have been received.

Bounteous Crops in Mongolia

Tientsin, Aug. 22.

It is reported in Chinese circles that throughout eastern Mongolia a rich crop such as has not been seen in recent years is expected this year, the increment of harvest of various cereals ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. on the normal year.—Eastern News Agency.

The Port of Odessa

Moscow (via Manchuli) Aug. 12.

Professor Timonoff, the Chairman of the Committee for investigating the Black Sea ports has recommended to the Government to declare Odessa a duty free port.—Rosta.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Lifeless Condition of Piece Goods:

Cotton Quotations up Again:

Higher Price of Produce

Aug. 27.

Little change can be recorded in the markets generally since a week ago. What demand then existed for piece goods has shrunk still further, and transactions in privately held cargo are at a minimum. The auctions have also been under the influence of the uncertain course of events in Hupeh, although towards the close of the week there were a few brighter spots. For the lines of produce which China supplies quotations have shown a firmer tendency in London, but business is as difficult as ever, for local rates have taken a very big increase. The reason for this is given as the floods up country, which it is believed will reduce crops considerably. The cotton crop has suffered a certain amount of damage from the typhoon, and the local speculators have made the most of it, forcing up the Tungchow staple to Tls. 31 at one period. The damage, however, does not warrant anything like these rates, for it does not seem to have been particularly widespread.

PIECE GOODS.

Increased caution has been the feature of the piece goods market throughout the week, leading to a pronounced reduction in the amount of business. A cut of 5 mace has been made in the case of several White Shirtings privately held, but even this concession has led to little activity, for the market seems to be dead. Orders in the hands of merchants are very few at the moment, hence the failure to respond to these lower prices. Until the political crisis in Hupeh is out of the way it seems improbable that the Chinese will take any great interest in the market. A settlement of the Wuchang quarrel would, however, have a very beneficial effect, for the interior is badly in need of supplies.

The auctions during the week reflected the sentiment of the Chinese community on the political situation. The tendency on Tuesday was downward, but there may have been an additional reason for this, dealers expressing the view that the storm and consequent interruption of communications had delayed the arrival of orders. On Wednesday the depression was very marked, and in consequence the auction dragged very badly, a considerable quantity being withdrawn. Thursday, however, saw a better feeling, and while Hankow and Changsha bought nothing, the nearer River ports, the north and the centres adjacent to Shanghai were very much in evidence.

Owing to the stranding of the str. Glauco it is likely that quantities offered at the auctions during the next two weeks will be much smaller than usual, for although the cargo is meantime being lightered,

it will take some days for the general average to be adjusted. As the Mid-Autumn festival falls immediately after, on September 15, it will mean a still further shortage of goods in the hands of the dealers.

COTTON AND YARN.

Local Cotton Market—The effects of the typhoon of last week-end have been very unequal throughout the cotton belt, but it seems certain that a good deal of flooding took place at Tungchow. The clique who are engaged on the cotton corner have made the most of this report, and yesterday afternoon are said to have raised the price to Tls. 31.90 per picul. Practically no business is being done. Quotations are as follows:—

Tungchow	Tls. 31
Shanghai	" 26
Nanzu	" 26.50
Shensi I	" 27
Shensi II	" 23/25.50

Yarn—While no new business is reported in yarn this week, the tone of the market is very firm, and prices have advanced Tls. 4 to Tls. 5. Stocks up country are short and inquiries are being made for supplies, and as soon as the political situation reaches a more settled state there are signs that business will be resumed on a substantial scale.

TEA.

Keemuns—2,500 packages of old tea have been settled at Tls. 21/22 for the very commonest and Tls. 27/28 for very medium quality. Stock is now 6,000 h/c of which about half is very dusty and undesirable.

Settlements of some 1,500 h/c of old season's Ichang are reported from Hankow at Tls. 24/29. Better tea than this was selling at the beginning of the year year at Tls. 15/16.

Green Tea—This week's arrivals, some 3,600 packages, have all been settled for America as soon as shown at Tls. 29½/42.

Pingsueys—A fair demand continues, 11,500 h/c having been settled at Tls. 20½/26½.

Chunmees—A fair business has been done, some 2,700 h/c at Tls. 42/68. The market is if anything

rather stronger for best kinds. Of Gunpowder 350 h/c have been settled at Tls. 42/90.

Points—1,200 h/c have been settled at Tls. 11/31.

SILK.

The market has been very dead during the week. Japan has declined about Y.50 owing to America holding back while the large stock of 75,000 bales in Yokohama continues to overshadow the market.

Lyons seems to have filled the bulk of her requirements for the time being, and the only orders from there are at low prices.

Tsatlee re-reels have attracted some buyers, and a certain amount of business has been done in these for London.

America remains out of the local market altogether.

SEEDS.

There is little change to record in seeds since a week ago. The market at home for Sesamum Seed, which had fallen slightly, seems to be recovering again, but with the advance in freights, prices are still below the China parity. With exchange showing some tendency to ease off it is quite possible that business will be seen in the near future. At the same time local prices have risen to almost unprecedented heights, and dealers are holding on to stocks strongly. Their attitude is encouraged by reports of damage to crops, and in view of the floods at Pengpu and elsewhere it is now believed that the crop will not be more than 50 per cent. of the average.

New Chinese Shipping

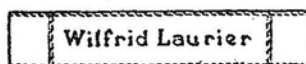
According to the Bureau of Economic Information 12 Chinese ships were registered during June, the tonnage varying from five to 6/6. The vessel of the latter dimensions is intended to ply between Shanghai and Pukou, and its value is stated at \$50,000. Next in tonnage comes a boat for service between Kirin and Paili. The remaining 10 craft, having a total tonnage of 298 only, are given a value of Tls. 42,700.

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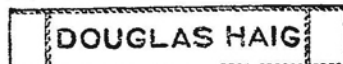
Your own name can be woven on fine cambric tape in fast Turkey Red Lettering, suitable for attaching to household or personal linen. CAN ALSO BE USED ON WOOLLEN AND KNITTED GARMENTS. CASH'S Woven Names are supplied in a neat box, in tape form. They can be cut up and are then ready for attaching to articles.

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JAPANESE YARN

End of Restricted Time

The present 40 per cent. restriction of output in the manufacture of cotton yarn will be lessened by 10 per cent. on September 15 and withdrawn altogether on December 15, as previously declared by the Spinning Association. How this will react upon the price of "futures" is a matter that is now attracting the attention of the mills and dealers, remarks the "Japan Chronicle."

So far as present circumstances go, however, it is impossible to judge correctly how many bales will be manufactured after the discontinuation of the limitation of work, this rendering it difficult to fix the price of "futures." The optimists estimate the increased output at 180,000 bales, while the pessimists put it at 210,000 bales. The grounds on which the optimists base their calculation are that some of the idle spindles are too old to be employed any longer and even the remainder can hardly be expected to exhibit the same working efficiency as the spindles in motion soon after they have been set going, while many workpeople have turned to the silk industry as the result of its revival. So spinning, after the withdrawal of restraints, will be greatly handicapped by the deficiency of workers.

They also take the view that as it is not until a long period has passed that the reduction of operations takes the desired effect, the increase of output due to the abrogation of the reduction will not affect the price in any serious way. Furthermore, from the recent and frequent occurrence of labour disputes it is more than probable that a Labour Law will be enacted, after that on the lines of the Berne Convention, midnight work will be abolished (for women) from July 1, 1922. (The pessimists, moreover, consider that the future price of yarn is very gloomy, pointing out the numbers of spindles to be imported in November and December, the shortage of hands which can only be made up for by an increase of wages, the improvement of treatment, and so forth.

French Trade Returns

Paris, Aug. 20.

The total imports of France for the first seven months of the current year are valued at Frs. 11,876,500,000 as compared with Frs. 30,243,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1921, representing a decrease of Frs. 18,365,500,000.

Exports, which amounted to nearly Frs. 12,363,000,000 in 1920, shrank to Frs. 2,000,000,000 in the first seven months of this year.

The "Temps" remarks that prices show a sharp drop since last year, for which reason the Customs authorities have applied the assessment rate of 1919 and not that of 1920.—French Wireless through Reuter.

HANKOW TRADE

Adverse Effects of Hupeh Crisis

The report of the British Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, for the week ending August 17 states:—

Finance and Money Market:—Bar silver was quoted in London on the 16th instant at 38d. ready and 37½d. forward, net advances of 1½d. and 1½d. respectively during the week. Owing to scarcity of supplies coupled with small purchases on both China and India account, the market has ruled firm. The outlook, however, is uncertain. In sympathy with silver the official quotations have advanced to T. T. 3/9½ and 4 m/s credits 4/0½. Business has been on a very restricted scale owing chiefly to the political unrest in the Yangtze Valley, and the little that was done has been hampered by the delay in receipt of telegrams. The New York/London cross rate at the week end was reported as 3.64½. Chinese market rates: Shanghai Taels 96.975. Local currency dollars 70.2. Native interest: 7½ per cent.

Exports:—With the political situation so uncertain and exchange on the upward grade, business is suffering as a consequence. Tael prices are still maintained here, and it would seem that home buyers for many lines of China produce are holding off in the hope that lower prices may be obtained later on.

Imports:—The political situation is unchanged and has had the effect of completely bringing business to a standstill. There seems to be no sign of an improvement in the immediate future, and the market will doubtless remain in its present state for some time to come.

ANALYSIS OF EXPORTS.

The analysis of exports issued by the Chamber shows the following principal figures:—To Shanghai—1,042 piculs jute (abutylon), 1,545 piculs vegetable tallow, 6,554 piculs cotton, 3,523 piculs beans, 8,788 piculs white peas, 7,080 piculs wood oil, 206 piculs hen albumen, 558 piculs hen yolk, 2,940 tons antimony regulus; to other ports in China—4,019 piculs jute, 643 piculs vegetable tallow, 637 piculs cotton, 4,281 piculs beans, 2,585 piculs wood oil; to United Kingdom—2,050 piculs jute, 168 piculs gallnuts, 16,824 piculs beans, 1,680 piculs white peas, 2,616 piculs wood oil, 5,468 piculs hen albumen, 6,059 piculs hen yolk; to America—427 piculs wood oil, 749 piculs hen yolk, 840 tons antimony regulus; to France—252 piculs jute; to Germany—1,438 piculs wood oil; to Japan—307 piculs cowhides, 1,140 goatskins, 4,898 piculs jute; to Holland—8,400 piculs sesamum seed, 332 piculs wood oil.

Holland's Trade Returns

London, Aug. 20.

The trade returns of Holland for July show a decrease in imports of 17,000,000 florins and in exports of 16,000,000 florins as compared with June.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI FLOTATIONS

44 Millions During July

The "Journal of Commerce" publishes remarkable figures of companies organized in Shanghai during July. It gives a list of 45 companies, of which 29 are exchanges. In the case of only 16 of these exchanges is a statement of the capital given, but the total for these comes to the heavy figure of \$17,950,000. At the same ratio the total for all 29 will be over 31 millions. No mention is made of the amount of capital paid up in each case, but it is known that in certain instances it was less than 50 per cent. of the face value. Some of the shares in these exchanges are known to have quadrupled in value within a very short time from the date of issue, so it is obvious that the community has tied up a very great deal of money in these rash enterprises.

In these columns trust companies have already been referred to, and according to the "Journal of Commerce" four such institutions were organized in July. Their capital amounted to \$16,000,000. Among other flotations of interest are the following:—Union Day & Night Bank (capital \$1,000,000); Wing On Spinning & Weaving Co. (capital \$3,000,000); Ho Hsin Iron & Steel Factory (capital \$2,000,000); and the China National Sugar Refining Co. (capital \$5,000,000).

The above figures of capitalization do not include the Domestic Bonds Exchange (organized by Mr. Fu Siao-en and others at the request of the Government) with a capital of \$10,000,000, half of which has been already subscribed.

Japan Trying to Get Entry into Indo-China

Paris, Aug. 24.

The Tokio correspondent of the "Temps" understands that Japan intends to express a desire at the Washington Conference to secure in French Indo-China the application of the "most favoured nation" treatment in regard to customs. The correspondent points out that the question of the development of economic relations with French Indo-China interests numerous Japanese circles, which consider that economic co-operation between France and Japan would render more close the bonds of friendship uniting the two countries, which formerly concluded an agreement aiming at the maintenance of the balance of power in the Far East.—French Wireless through Reuter.

London Rubber Prices

Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker & Co., London, dated August 20:—

Average spot price standard quality ribbed smoked sheet 8d.
Average spot price standard quality first crêpe 8½d.
Market quiet.

JAPAN'S AUTUMN SILK CROP

Larger Output Expected

Autumn worms are in an excellent condition although the increased heat for the last several days is feared to have affected them, reports the "Japan Advertiser." The crop of autumn cocoons is expected to be larger and will come on the market toward the close of this month.

The National Association of Japanese Sericulturists which has been gathering information about autumn cocoons for some times past has published a comprehensive review of the autumn sericultural operations on the basis of the data collected. The favourable trend of the spring cocoon sale having encouraged farmers for autumn crops, their care of mulberry trees which has been comparatively neglected since last summer is very well taken, but the picking of spring leaves that was kept up till early summer and the unfavourable weather conditions caused the growth of mulberry trees to be tardy and in some districts there are trees infested with insects. Although this has been counteracted lately in some districts by the improvement of the weather the condition of mulberry farms is not good.

TREES ONLY IN FAIR CONDITION.

The estimated volume of brushing is 2,629,025 cards against 2,498,931 cards in 1920's season, there being an increase of 130,094 cards or 5.2 per cent. Even compared with 1919 the present year's estimate is only a decrease of 10 per cent.

The largest gain is reported by Nagasaki where 30 per cent. increase was witnessed. In Akita, Iwate, Fukushima, Miyagi, Toyama, Yamaguchi, Yamagata, Kumamoto, Shimane, Saitama, Chiba and Niigata the season's brushing was a gain of 15 per cent. or upwards. In Ibaraki, Ehime, Saga, Miye, Hiroshima, Tochigi and Kagawa prefectures the season witnessed an increase of more than 10 per cent. in brushing. Gains were also reported, though smaller, by Kanagawa, Tottori, Shizuoka, Kochi, Ishikawa, Gumma, Okayama, Yamaguchi and Aichi prefectures.

OITA PREFECTURE SUFFERS DECLINE.

Oita prefecture witnessed a fall of 49.9 per cent. Osaka, Fukuoka, Kagoshima, Gifu, Nara, Miyazaki, Shiga, Tokushima, Nagano, Kyoto, Tokyo, Wakayama, Hyogo, Fukui, Aomori and Okinawa also reported decreases.

Early autumn worms are well hatched in most districts. The cool weather during the early part of their rearing also affected them favourably. By August 5 most districts saw worms in their second or third mite. The first batch of autumn cocoons will come on the market toward the close of this month, a little later than usual.

Singapore Rubber Auctions

Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co. have received the following telegram from their agents in connexion with the rubber auction at Singapore on August 24:—

Average price realized:

No. 1 smoked sheet \$0.26½ per lb. equivalent to 7½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 crêpe \$0.27½ per lb. equivalent to 7½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market quiet. Offered 499 tons; sold 410 tons.

THE SMALL INVESTORS' CO.

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at 8% **DOUBLES** itself in 9 years
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The China Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

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LAW REPORTS

THE "TIPLING ACT" AGAIN

Payment for Liquors Supplied With Meals Not Recoverable

The fact that chits signed in a bar are not recoverable under the "Tippling Act" was again emphasized by his Honour Judge Skinner Turner at H. B. M. Supreme Court last Thursday in the case of Liu Men-tso (trading as the Burlington Hotel) against Arpad Szigetvary. Plaintiff claimed \$452.59, due from defendant for food, drink, lodging and tobacco supplied, and for washing done, money advanced and luggage removed.

Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for plaintiff and stated that \$50 had been paid on account.

His Lordship observed that the claim included quite a large sum for liquor. It had been held over and over again, he added, that the Tippling Act applies here. Some of the drinks were no doubt supplied with meals.

Counsel said it was impossible to find out now what drinks were supplied at table and at the bar.

His Lordship:—"That is my difficulty. You cannot recover for beer or spiritous liquors supplied, unless in the ordinary way with meals.

In answer to his Lordship, defendant said few of the chits were for drinks supplied with meals, since he seldom had meals at the hotel.

His Lordship:—"No doubt the same kind of chit is used in the dining room as in the bar.

Judgement was given for plaintiff for \$302.59, with costs, and defendant undertook to pay at the rate of \$50 per month.

THE ALLEGED THEFT OF CEMENT

Hearing in H. M. Police Court: Defendant Discharged

An employee of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, J. G. Gardner, clerk of works, appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court, last Friday charged with having stolen 50 barrels of cement at Shanghai on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. A. E. Seddon appeared to prosecute.

Det. Sgt. Yorke gave evidence that at one o'clock on Thursday he went on board the str. Shuntien on her arrival at Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's wharf, where accused was handed over to him on a warrant by Sgt. Hamilton. When the warrant was read over to him at Central Police station accused made no reply.

Mr. Seddon applied for a remand until Tuesday.

Accused pointed out that he had

been in custody a week, and asked to be allowed bail to enable him to secure assistance in his defence.

Mr. Seddon objected to bail, saying accused had already made an attempt to get away from Shanghai and there was a likelihood he might disappear again if allowed out on bail. If he remained in custody, arrangements could be made for counsel to visit him.

Accused:—"When I went away from Shanghai there was no charge against me whatever.

Mr. Seddon handed in a letter written by the accused during the course of an inquiry by the French Court, in which he said that lies had been told against him, that things looked black, and that in the circumstances he had decided to leave Shanghai. Upon reading the letter, his Worship remarked: On the face of it, this letter shows that you thought there would be a charge.

Accused persisted in his application for bail, saying he had friends to consult in the matter of his defence.

His Worship said it was no part of English law to hamper a man in his defence, and if accused remained in custody he would have every facility in preparing his defence. He refused bail with a certain reluctance, but accused would be remanded in custody until Tuesday next.

Tuesday's Hearing

On Tuesday Mr. R. E. S. Gregson appeared to prosecute, Mr. M. Reader Harris defended, and Mr. K.E. Newman watched the case on behalf of a Chinese contractor who has already been before the Mixed Court.

In opening the case, Mr. Gregson said that accused entered the service of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire about July 11, being engaged as No. 2 overseer in connexion with the construction of a godown now in course of erection in the French Concession on Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's premises. His duties were to supervise generally, and in particular to check the expenditure of cement used in the construction of the godown.

The story for the prosecution was that on July 23, accused approached a Chinese overseer and asked him if he could obtain a purchaser for 50 barrels of cement. The Chinese overseer, according to his account of the matter, demurred, and demurred for some time, but finally he was persuaded, thinking that if he refused, accused might cause trouble for him. Accordingly, he produced a Chinese named Ling, who was concerned in the building trade, as a possible purchaser of the cement. Two days later the foreman and the prospective purchaser met accused and it was agreed that \$4 per barrel should be paid for 50 barrels. Accused handed a delivery order for the cement to Ling (the contractor who had agreed to purchase), telling him that if he would take it to the warehouse in which the cement was stored, he would get delivery.

CHINESE CHARGED.

Accordingly, Ling sent two lorries round to the cement godown, and on the strength of the delivery order which he produced, the 50 barrels were actually loaded up. A watchman interfered, however, and the matter came up for inquiry, the account given to the chief overseer when he looked into the matter being that the cement was only being loaned to Ling. The story was considered doubtful and proceedings were taken against two Chinese in the French Mixed Court, and accused was present at the hearing, which took place on July 29.

The statements then made by the two Chinese threw grave doubts on the accused and he was asked there and then by the Court what he had to say about it. He did not give any explanation. He made a very lame sort of statement; and his conduct was certainly not that of a man who was falsely accused on evidence of this nature. The court proceedings were adjourned from July 29 until Monday August 1. Next day, accused drew his pay for half a month, the time that he had been employed, and whilst doing so, said that he would be in the French Mixed Court again on the Monday. He did not appear, however, and was next heard of at Tientsin, where he was arrested.

In answer to his Worship, counsel said no money passed, and there had been no financial loss. The barrels of cement were removed from the godown and loaded on the lorries, but they were never actually carried away.

AN ALERT WATCHMAN.

The first witness called was a Chinese foreman in the employ of the contractor who is erecting the new godown for Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. His story was that accused asked him to sell some cement, because he had a wife and family and needed the money. Witness refused, saying the cement belonged to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, and besides, there were a lot of foreigners about. He asked witness again on the next day, Sunday, saying he was the only foreigner there, but witness pointed out that there were a lot of watchmen about. Witness told him that it would be a very dangerous thing to do, but accused persisted and finally witness half consented. When a Chinese contractor—Ling—called that afternoon accused told witness to go and ask him if he wanted to buy 50 barrels of cement at \$4 a barrel. Ling said he would take it if it was cheap. Accused gave witness a delivery order, which he handed to Ling, but no money was paid. Next day witness saw accused, with Ling, outside the architect's office. Accused came up with perspiration on his forehead and said that the watchman had stopped the barrels being taken away. He asked what he should do. "You are a foreigner," witness replied. "If you can't help yourself, I can't help you." Accused then suggested that, if witness were questioned on the matter,

he should say that the barrels of cement were loaned to Ling. Finally, after inquiry, witness was taken to the police station, and later appeared at the French Mixed Court.

In cross-examination by Mr. Reader Harris, witness denied that there had been any conspiracy between Ling and himself to obtain possession of the cement.

In answer to his Worship, Mr. Gregson produced the judgement of the French Mixed Court in the case, which showed that witness had been charged with complicity in the matter, the ruling of the court being that, in view of the circumstances and the mentality of Asiatics, defendant should be given the benefit of the doubt, and fined \$50.

ACCUSED REMANDED.

The hearing was resumed in the afternoon, when the godown keeper gave evidence that when the cement was called for, a Chinese delivery order was handed to him, but there was no document in English attached.

The Chinese contractor Ling, alleged to have been introduced into the transaction by the first witness, stated that he undertook to purchase the cement "if it was cheap," and arrangements were made to take delivery of 50 barrels. Witness sent two motor lorries, with coolies, to the godown and watched the loading up of the cement. They were on the point of starting away when the Taikoo watchman interfered and an altercation took place. Witness produced his delivery order, but the watchman said there must be another permit. Witness thought there must be something wrong and went to see the Chinese foreman and the foreigner (accused). They were called into the office of the chief overseer, and after a while accused said to witness: "Very likely the police will be called in. You must say the cement was loaned to you, not sold. Witness was afterwards taken to the French Police station. Cross-examined by Mr. Reader Harris, witness denied that there was a plan by the first witness and himself to get hold of 50 barrels of cement for nothing.

Accused was further remanded.

Wednesday's Hearing

At the re-opening of proceedings, on Wednesday Mr. Reader Harris said he did not think the evidence of what accused said in another Court should be admissible in a British Court—on the general principle that any admission by a man must be voluntary—and it was not likely that accused understood he need not have answered questions put by a Chinese magistrate or French Assessor unless he liked. He could have said: "I do not propose to do anything you tell me to do." Accused probably thought that if he had taken that attitude, he might be laying himself open to committal for contempt of court.

His Worship—The prosecution would have to prove that no pres-

sure was put on accused. If they prove that, I must rule generally that an admission in a foreign court would be evidence in a British Court.

Evidence concerning the proceedings in the French Mixed Court was then given by Mr. S. Luker. He stated that accused was asked by the French Assessor if he had anything to say, but he was not pressed to make a statement. In the opinion of witness, the Assessor gave him a good chance to clear himself. He twice put the question to him. He was put in the witness box.

His Worship—What did he say in answer to the Assessor?

Witness—The Assessor asked him if he had anything to say, and accused answered that he did not understand. He said it was news to him—or words to that effect. The Assessor pointed out that he was not on trial but that the evidence appeared to point against him. Could he explain it? Accused answered that he did not know anything about it, and that he had nothing to say.

VERY CALM ABOUT IT.

How did the accused conduct himself? What was his demeanour when the Chinese made these accusations against him?

Witness—My impression was that he took the matter very calmly. He did not seem at all indignant. If the same things had been said about me I should have protested violently.

In answer to his Worship, witness said: I had suspicion of the accused before the matter went to the French court. I am suspicious of all overseers, on principle, from my experience of overseers. I received definite grounds for suspicion when the French detective produced a confession by the two Chinese who were arrested.

Did you say anything to accused about that?—No.

It must, therefore, have come as a great surprise to him in Court?—Yes, I should think it was.

Mr. Jennings, Chief Overseer recalled, said it would not be a difficult matter for accused to get away with 50 barrels of cement out of 500. He was employed to look after it.

ACCUSED'S STORY.

Accused then went into the witness box and gave evidence on oath. He stated that his name was James Gillespie Gardner, and that he was 33 years of age, and single. He enlisted in 1906 and served with the 1st and 2nd Cameron Highlanders until the close of the war, being 3½ years in France, and twice wounded. He held the rank of Sergeant, and was afterwards a Quarter-Master Sergeant in the Chinese Labour Corps. Upon being discharged in May 1920, he obtained employment on the outdoor staff of the Public Health Department, remaining there until July of this year, when he joined the staff of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, at a salary of Tls. 175. He had no previous experience of building construction. He was told to keep

account of cement and steel issued by the company, and he was instructed by Mr. Jennings that in the event of a shortage in supply witness could borrow, and could do so on his own initiative in Mr. Jennings' absence rather than delay work. Mr. Jennings also mentioned that witness might lend material. Witness went on to describe the circumstances in which he agreed to lend 50 barrels of cement to the contractor Ling, saying he understood Ling needed the material for some work he was doing for an employee of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

When the godown keeper stopped Ling taking the stuff away, witness reported the matter to Mr. Jennings and took Ling in front of him. Mr. Jennings told witness he had acted wrongly in loaning the cement on his own initiative; he explained that lending did not apply to outsiders, but witness did not think Ling was an outsider. Witness strenuously denied that he had instructed Fong and Ling to say that the cement had only been loaned.

Nothing further happened until proceedings in the French Mixed Court. The proceedings were strange to witness; everybody in court seemed to be speaking at once, and he could not make out what was being said. This was the first witness heard of the accusations made against him. Fong, the foreman, originated the story and Ling, the contractor, backed him up—they were questioned alternately. Witness could not make head or tail of what the Court said, and he told them that he did not understand. Outside the court, in conversation with Mr. Jennings, the latter said: "You heard what was said this morning. It is up to you to get out of it." Witness took this to mean that Mr. Jennings thought he had better get out of Shanghai. On the following day witness left by train for Tientsin. He went because things looked black and he did not wish to face the disgrace of being brought up in court. He made no attempt to conceal his identity at Tientsin, and at once obtained employment there with the Municipal Council.

"If you had been falsely charged," (said Mr. Gregson in cross-examination) "would it not have been natural to have made a full statement to your employers?"

Accused—I had no statment to make.

You have made a statement to the court to-day!—I was never asked.

Do you suggest that you left Shanghai on Mr. Jennings' suggestion?

He told me I had not a leg to stand on.

IN A "BLUE FUNK."

His Worship—Did you not think your whole performance rather careless?

Accused—Yes. That is why I am in trouble now.

Why did you leave Shanghai?

Accused—I was in a blue funk.

Did it not occur to you that an

innocent man should stop and face the music?

I did not realize the folly of it until later.

Why did you not come back at once then!

That must be according to the funds at one's disposal. I thought it quite possible that nothing would happen at all.

You thought it would be a case of "out of sight out of mind"?

Yes.

It was not altogether a case of running away in a "blue funk" then? You thought if you could get away no more notice would be taken of the matter!

Summing up for the prosecution, Mr. Gregson characterized as very inadequate accused's explanation that the charge had been trumped up against him by the Chinese foreman, who had a grudge to pay off. It was unpleasant to have to proceed against a man with the accused's record, but in the circumstances there was no other course open to the prosecution.

CASUAL BUT NOT CRIMINAL.

Mr. Harris, addressing the court for the defence, first pointed out that it was ludicrous to charge accused with the theft of 50 barrels of cement which were not in his charge and which he had never touched or taken away. Taking the case on its merits, the only evidence against Gardner was that of two Chinese criminal accomplices, each of whom had accused the other of being a liar. Even if he had 50 convictions against him, accused could not be convicted on the evidence of two accomplices who contradicted each other. It was incredible, counsel continued, that going to the firm with an entirely clean sheet, accused should in eleven days have entered into collusion with a Chinese foreman whom he did not know. He had been foolish in running away, but many an innocent man had done the same thing rather than "face the music." He may have acted in a negligent and casual way, but he was absolutely innocent of complicity in a criminal matter.

His Worship reviewed the evidence at length, and commenting on the fact that no money had passed, said it would be extraordinary if accused had placed himself entirely in the hands of two Chinese without getting a penny piece. His conclusion was that it was a case in which no jury would convict, on the evidence of the Chinese witnesses and he, therefore, discharged the defendant. His worship dealt with defendant's conduct his demeanour in the French Mixed Court, and his hurried departure from Shanghai, which he described as of a damning nature. Any employer would have to prosecute in such circumstances and that he found himself in the dock was entirely prisoners own fault.

THE death occurred on Monday evening at Ste. Marie's Hospital of M. F. F. R. Colomb. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning.

THE MAISON DE MODES HELD BANKRUPT

Liabilities Estimated at \$127,000
and Assets at \$78,000

Messrs. Blackburn, Jacobs and Ivanov (respectively British, United States and Senior Consul's Assessors) and Magistrate Li sat in the Mixed Court, on Monday, to hear a petition in bankruptcy, Andersen, Meyer & Co. v. Tatiana Linoff Arcus. Mr. M. Shoop represented the petitioners, Mr. F. J. Schuhl was for Madame Linoff and other interests were represented by Messrs. S. H. McKean, J. Ross and G. D. Musso.

Mr. Shoop said the petition was that Madame Linoff, trading as the Maison de Modes, be declared a bankrupt, that Mr. Seth, of Seth, Mancell & McLure, now acting as Receiver, be appointed trustee and that he be empowered to recover any property due to the estate. He said that, in April of this year, Madame Linoff was admittedly insolvent, but there were no bankruptcy proceedings. She called her creditors together and eventually the business was turned over to them. At the same time negotiations were going on with Miss Moore for the sale of the business as a going concern and, whilst these negotiations were on, Madame Linoff left Shanghai, without advising her solicitor or the petitioners. Subsequently, by an alleged assignment, Miss Moore took possession of the premises. Madame Linoff's liabilities were \$127,000 and assets \$78,000.

Mr. S. A. Seth said that he had been appointed by the Mixed Court as Receiver for the estate and he submitted a report as to the financial position of the concern.

A DIFFERENCE OF \$20,000.

Mr. Schuhl pointed out that there was a difference of \$20,000 between this report and an earlier one from Seth, Mancell & McLure and he asked for an explanation.

Witness said that the first report was made by a member of his firm (not himself), from the books of the concern. The second was made by himself, as Receiver, from those books, from other accounts sent in and from further information.

Mr. Schuhl was not satisfied and again pressed for an explanation, which the witness attempted to give by going into details regarding several accounts. Mr. Shoop interjected that a good deal of the difference was explained by exchange contracts.

Mr. Schuhl still was not satisfied, which caused Mr Seth to remark: "I will stake my professional reputation and integrity on those reports and, if you still do not understand the difference, it is as well that you are a better lawyer than you are an accountant."

Mr. Schuhl said that he also wanted proof of the receipt by Madame Linoff, which she denied, of all the goods said to have been supplied by Andersen, Meyer & Co. and Harvie, -Cook & Co.

Mr. Seth: It does not matter

to me as Receiver whether she had elephants or fleas. She has acknowledged by letter that she owes these debts. I don't look for receipts.

Witness said further that he claimed Miss Moore was in her position wrongfully. He had not worked out the leasehold value of the premises; Mr. Schuhl held the lease. Witness had taken up a suggestion for a settlement and he recommended it to the creditors, but they refused to accept it, considering that Miss Moore's terms were not satisfactory. The whole discussion was confidential and informal between himself, Miss Moore and Mr. Ross, and he thought it was very unfair to bring it up in Court. Miss Moore was in possession when he was appointed Receiver. He did not know when she went in, or whether it was before or after Madame Linoff left Shanghai.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. A. M. Preston, of Messrs. Ellis & Hays, attending on subpoena, before giving evidence said: "My late client, under English law, can claim privilege for any confidential communications she may have made to me."

Mr. Schuhl: And I claim that privilege.

Mr. Blackburn: As to matters which are quite confidential between yourself and your client, you will not answer.

Witness said that a meeting of creditors was held at his office and Madame Linoff offered to pay in full in three years if the business could be carried on, she taking only living expenses and the business being under supervision, but returning to her when the debts were cleared off. Witness admitted a letter in which he stated that 20 per cent. was about all a bankruptcy would yield. Various suggestions were gone into and eventually it was resolved to pay off the Russo-Asiatic Bank and continue the business under a committee of inspection. Madame Linoff subsequently left Shanghai, without his knowledge.

Mr. Schuhl said that he was prepared, if the creditors would accept the assets as stated in the Receiver's report, to guarantee the remainder, save for a debt which appeared on the list, but had not been filed by the creditor concerned.

After consulting in private, the Bench said that their decision was that Madame Linoff had been insolvent since April 7, this year, they declared her bankrupt and appointed the interim Receiver as trustee, but they would not make the further order asked for as that came within his duties and an order was unnecessary. Neither would they make an order in any way concerning the affairs of Miss Moore.

Sung Zaung-fong, licensee of a dairy at 401 Chaoufoong Road, was found guilty in the Mixed Court, yesterday, of having left the door of his milk-room open and of having his premises generally in a very dirty condition. Fined \$10.

A DESPERATE GANG

Detective-Inspector Commended by the Court

Eight men from the Kompo district were before the Mixed Court, on Monday, charged with being concerned in numerous armed robberies and other crimes. It was stated that that had collected \$1,500 in nine recent robberies and were connected with three attempted murders. A special police squad had been at work for five weeks, gathering in the gang. The prisoners had worked generally all over the Settlement, but favoured principally pawnshops and cigarette shops for their depredations. One had given information against his comrades in crime, but the police had ascertained that, at the same time, he was operating with another gang. Another one was an ex-policeman of the Chapei force.

The Bench were informed that a Hupeh man was shot in the head during one of the raids by this gang and the bullet went completely through his skull. However, despite this, he had recovered and was so disgusted with his experiences of Shanghai that he had returned to his own home.

One man was released, but the remaining eight were ordered to be sent to the Arsenal for execution. The Assessor marked his sheet: "The Court is glad once more to put on record an expression of its appreciation of the services rendered to the community by Detective-Inspector Prosser and his staff in rounding up the gangs of armed robbers in the Settlement."

A NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

Mr. P. M. Linebarger, who, several weeks ago, entered a motion for a new trial for the young students sent to prison in connexion with the disturbances in Hongkew Park during the Olympic Games, attended before Mr. Blackburn and Magistrate Kuan and said that he had interviewed the prisoners in gaol; he now asked for the mercy of the Court and a new trial. The prisoners, he said, were mere boys and did not know what they were doing.

The application was refused, the Assessor remarking that he did not think the prisoners had been too severely dealt with. If the affair had happened outside the settlement, they would have received a much more severe penalty.

A burglar recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment was brought into the Mixed Court, on Wednesday to give evidence against a receiver he had implicated. However, he switched round completely and, in endeavouring to shield the "crimp," said that the latter did not know the goods were stolen. The receiver was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and the burglar had another year added to his sentence, "for lying to the Court," which he must have done on one or other occasion.

TRAFFIC COURT NOTES

Narrow Escape of a Popular Jockey

Mr. W. A. Dalgarno appeared in the witness box at the Traffic Court, yesterday, against a chauffeur charged with reckless driving. He said that the defendant was driving down Nanking Road, shortly before 5 p.m., with an utter disregard for all other traffic. At the Chèkiang Road corner he plunged his car through the congested traffic, struck the off wheel of witness's ricscha and forced the conveyance on to a ricscha in front, the impact being such as to cause witness to throw a complete somersault.

The defendant said that he had only been driving for a little while. He was dismissed on account of this affair.

Mr. Hutchison imposed a fine of \$25 and recommended that the man's licence be suspended until he has acquired a more perfect knowledge of driving.

A SMART SENTENCE.

Another chauffeur was accused of reckless driving along Bubbling Well Road, past the Arts & Crafts corner, his pace being such that the car would have crashed into a horse and trap coming out of Park Road had not the driver pulled the horse on to its haunches. After studying the defendant's record, the Assessor said that it was a very bad one indeed and he would be fined \$100.

RACE COURSE MANŒUVRES.

A Sikh Havildar complained of a chauffeur who attempted to turn his car on the Recreation Ground, just inside the race track. He said that he told the man he could not do so at that place, but must go outside, or up to the swimming bath. A gentleman then jumped out of the car and said that he would report witness to his Captain-Superintendent.

A witness giving his name as Riviero, a Spaniard, said that he

was in the car. When the Sikh said that the car would not be allowed to turn there, witness said: "Can do," but the officer did not seem to understand.

The Assessor: I dare say not; neither should I. What did you mean? Did you mean that he could turn, or that he could not?

Witness: I meant that the police instructions should be obeyed. I did not say anything about reporting him to the Captain-Superintendent.

Fined \$5.

The case of the chauffeur who drove along Route Doumer last Thursday night, with head lights full on, colliding with a car driven by Mrs. Arthur Stewart, was decided at the French Mixed Court on Monday, when the chauffeur was fined \$15 and his driving licence suspended for six months.

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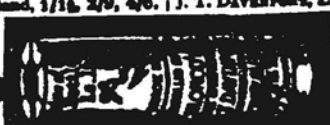
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NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 25, 1921

Council for 1921-22.

Mr. W. P. Lambe has accepted the Council's invitation to fill the vacancy in the membership caused by the resignation of Mr. M. Benjamin. Mr. Lambe will also serve on the Works, Electricity and Chinese Educational Committees.

Volunteer Corps.

Machine Gun Co.—Sergeant W. C. Bond to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Annual Inspection.—The Report of Major-General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commanding H. M. Forces in China, upon his recent Inspection of the Corps is appended.

Hongkong, June 28, 1921.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a memorandum which deals with results, as seen by me during my recent inspection, accomplished by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, under the command of Colonel Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O. Will you please be good enough to lay it before the Shanghai Municipal Council.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. M. KIRKPATRICK,

Major-General,

Commanding H. M. Forces in China.

E. S. B. ROWE, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Municipal Council.

Report of Inspection 1921.

1.—It had been my intention to have reviewed the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on a Ceremonial Parade, and in addition I hoped to have had opportunities of observing the various Units composing the Corps at work on the exercises of their particular arms.

Unfortunately persistent wet weather rendered the review ground unfit for the movement of troops so that the ceremonial parade had to be abandoned, but I was able to see every Unit of the Corps separately on parade or at their mobilization posts.

The aggregate strength of the Units thus seen was 704 out of 832 members present in Shanghai; considering the bad weather and consequent uncertainty as to parades, these figures indicate a satisfactory spirit of keenness. The details are given in Appendix I, from which it will be seen that the Field Artillery Battery and Portuguese Company paraded at the full strength of the members present in Shanghai, but I quite understand that in some Units, such as the Customs Company, the Civil occupations of the members prohibit-

ed the attendance of the whole at any one time.

2.—The appearance throughout was satisfactory. The Units were well turned out, and the dress was generally suitable for their duties. Boots are of various patterns, and qualities, but, as distances are short the supply of a good marching boot for Dismounted Units is not at present a real need.

3.—The knowledge of drill was on the whole quite sufficient, and in many cases good, as is only to be expected from a Corps with so many experienced soldiers in its ranks.

The Units seen at their mobilization posts knew their duties.

4.—The accommodation provided for the Corps, their Headquarters and Stores should be sufficient when the move is made to the New Municipal Buildings. The present Town Hall does not provide suitable or adequate store rooms and offices.

But, in the new buildings the Drill Hall is very good, the offices well arranged, and the store rooms ample for present requirements.

I understand that a garage and a shell store are also to be provided there. These are necessary, and with the ordinary precautions there should be no undue risk attached to the storage of the 4.5-in. ammunition.

The Artillery ponies seemed well cared for in their stables, and I should hardly think that a move from their present position to the new buildings would offer sufficient advantages to compensate for the distance they would then be from their exercise ground, and to justify the expense involved.

5.—In July, 1920 the Shanghai Municipal Council ruled that "the primary function of the Corps is that of a Defence force and that under ordinary circumstances no operations outside the Settlement should be contemplated."

In the light of this I shall now examine the composition, organization, equipment, training and mobilization scheme of the Corps.

Composition. 6.—All arms of the land service are represented in the composition of the Corps with the exception of Signals and Tanks. As regards the latter, armoured cars are especially suitable for street fighting and I am glad to hear that the Municipal Council has recognized this need and propose to add to the Corps an Armoured Car Section. Its moral effect will be great, and the opportunities which it will afford to the mechanically minded should do much to improve the recruiting of the Corps.

For signals, other than Artillery, the Corps at present relies on the civil telephone system.

The present proportion of the various arms calls for no remark

except that the Engineer Unit is too weak for the many calls which would be made upon it.

In the Reserves the Corps possesses a valuable example of a store of experience. I saw the British Infantry Reserves at drill and was favourably impressed by their keen spirit and their desire to be of real assistance.

Organization. 7.—Military efficiency depends upon thorough organization from the section upwards.

The men forming a section should be accustomed always to work together and so to know and have confidence in their leader and their comrades. This is particularly necessary in a Volunteer Corps where opportunities for practice in their duties are limited by the time which the members of the Corps can spare from their civil avocations. I found the Shanghai Volunteer Corps organization is following this principle. The composition, of sections, troops and platoons aims at the retention of the same personnel, working under the same leaders.

Equipment. 8.—In the Far East, distance from sources of supply requires the long view in equipment. It is not only necessary that the equipment itself should be of good quality, but also that reserves should be on the spot available to replace any unexpected loss or damage and to fit out the additional members who would wish to join in the event of any emergency arising. For these reasons I support the recommendations of your Commandant and consider that the equipment of the Corps should comprise:—

1,500 rifles,
26 Lewis Guns,
14 Vickers Machine Guns,

all of modern type, and best quality.

As regards small arm ammunition the aim should be to build up a stock of 1,000,000 (one million) rounds in addition to the annual expenditure for all purposes which is estimated in 1921 to be some 250,000 rounds. In this way, there would normally be about 600 rounds available for each of 1,500 rifles, as well as 10,000 per Lewis Gun and 12,000 per Vickers Machine Gun. The new supplies will all be Mark VII so that in time the Mark VI of which some 393,000 is now in stock will disappear.

Some of the equipment requires renewal, particularly in the Light Horse, and early opportunity should be taken to carry out the replacement.

The Field Artillery Armament of 4, 4.5-in. Howitzers is efficient, and the equipment of 300 rounds per piece should be carefully maintained, the amount expended in

practice being demanded well in advance. I understand that new harness is now on the way. The present gun teams should be increased from 4 to 6 ponies.

As the measures initiated by the Commandant for the improvement of the organization develop, so will it be found from time to time that the various Units of the Corps may require replacements of or additions to their equipment in order to maintain the high standard of efficiency which is rightly expected from them.

Training. 9.—Bad weather limited my opportunities for observing the training of the Units; but even so, it was satisfactory to find that all Units could move with precision and handle their arms well. The Light Horse were very well mounted, on a level set of ponies. The movements done were necessarily few and of a parade nature; but with a little practice the ponies would soon settle down and the squadron become capable of invaluable work on the outskirts of the settlement.

The Artillery did the standing gun drill under difficulties; the drill was known, but the signal section should have opportunities for practising their duties in the manner required under the mobilization scheme.

The Infantry Companies are reported to have completed their musketry in a satisfactory manner, so far as individual practices go; but range facilities require improvement before the collective practices for instruction in the necessary control and direction of fire can be properly carried out.

The support of the civil power requires most exact control and direction of fire in order to minimize the unavoidable risk of hitting innocent people which is inseparable from this duty.

The range question is also of primary importance for training in Lewis and Vickers Guns. Steady practice on the range is essential before the Machine Gun companies can be in a position at once to obtain full value from their weapon and at the same time to apply their fire where, and only where, it is required.

The Engineer Company rightly places the formation and removal of street obstructions in the fore front of their training. Of equal importance are the construction and maintenance of communications in town areas: the rapid clearance of fields of fire and the use of explosives.

Training facilities for all arms can be much improved by the construction of an efficient Miniature Range, and for those armed with the bayonet, by the provision of a course for training in bayonet fighting thus promoting confidence in this weapon.

10.—The present Scheme for mobilization provides for:—

- (a) The protection of certain districts.
- (b) The security of a few important points which control passages over canals or pro-

tect industries essential to the daily life of the community.

- (c) The maintenance in the hands of the commandants of a reserve of all arms.

This distribution is sound. The Units have their orders and it should be the first duty of their Commanders to ensure by frequent practice that each individual member knows his own duty, knows the topography of the locality assigned to his Unit, and the position of and means of communication with the neighbouring Units and the reserve.

It follows that a clear map is a necessity, and I understand from the Commandant that its construction is now under consideration.

G. M. KIRKPATRICK,
Major-General,
Commanding H. M. Forces in
China.

Hongkong, June 28, 1921.

Council Room,

Shanghai, August 19, 1921.

SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 28, giving cover to your Report on the Inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and in reply to convey to you the sincere and appreciative thanks of the Council for this very thorough and exhaustive document.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Major-Gen. Sir G. M. KIRKPATRICK,
K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Commanding H. M. Forces in
China, Hongkong.

Stray Children's Home.

Police report has been submitted stating that the present procedure under which Tls. 5 per child is paid is unsatisfactory, and it has been decided to revert to the procedure formerly obtaining under which a grant in aid of Tls. 5,000 per annum is made to this institution.

Superannuation.

The Council has given careful consideration to the recommendations of the Municipal Salaries Commission on the subject of suggested alterations in the Superannuation Rules, but in the view that such alterations would not be of permanent advantage, either to the employee, or to the Council, it has been decided to leave unchanged the present rules.

Report of Acting Commissioner of Public Health for July.

The health of the community still remained remarkably good, considering the exceptionally trying month as far as temperature and humidity were concerned.

Among the Chinese a few deaths from heat-stroke and acute diar-

rhoea occurred; the latter indicate infected food; it seems almost impossible to persuade the Chinese coolie to refrain from eating cut melons sold by hawkers in the streets and exposed to gross infection by flies which forage and feed on indescribable filth.

It will be surprising if choleraic disease does not occur before the summer is over. The only prevention is the avoidance of infected food and drink: full instructions are given in the Public Health Notice obtainable from the Health Office or Branch Health Offices.

RETURN OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

Reported during the week ending Sunday, August 21, 1921.	Cases notified among Foreign resident population of 24,000	Deaths among Chinese resident population of 780,000
Small-pox	0	0
Cholera	1	1
Typhoid Fever	0	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0	—
Diphtheria	0	1
Scarlet Fever	2	5
Tuberculosis	1	26
Plague	0	0
Dysentery	7	6
Acute diarrhoea	0	16
Total Deaths from all Causes	8	180

5 Foreign and 14 Chinese cases of Cholera were verified bacteriologically in the Laboratory during the week.

LABORATORY REPORT ON WATER.

Sample received July 31, 1921.

Report sent out August 15, 1921.

Sample of Shanghai Waterworks' Co's water.

Physical Characters.—A moderately clear water. Only slight opacity evident. Faint yellowish green colour.

Solid Matter in Solution 13.6

Appearance on Ignition—Slight browning

Total Hardness 8.5

(a) Temporary 4.8

(b) Permanent 3.7

Chlorine 1.8

Nitrogen as Nitrates 0.0465

Saline Ammonia 0.0016

Albuminoid Ammonia 0.0100

Poisonous Metals Nil

Nitrites Nil

Phosphates Nil

Sulphates Traces

Oxygen absorbed in 1 hour at 37° C. 0.0422

Bacteriological Examination.—Nutrient agar plates at 37° C. for 24 hours showed an average of 80 colonies per c.c.

Nutrient agar plates at 23° C. for 72 hours showed an average of 192 colonies per c.c.

Organisms of the coli group were present in 7 c.c. and upwards of the water tested.

Report on Analysis.—Results of analysis show satisfactory purification.

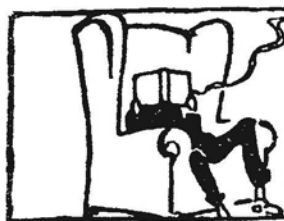
C. NOEL DAVIS,
Acting Commissioner of Public Health.

Summary of Revenue for July.

Description	Estimate for 1921	1921			1920			1919		
		Number	Amount	Total from January 1	Number	Amount	Total from January 1	Number	Amount	Total from January 1
LAND TAX.....	Tls. 1,320,000	—	Tls. 75 162.68	Tls. 706,812.55	—	Tls. 111,835.46	Tls. 635,672.78	—	Tls. 184,917.05	Tls. 627,105.34
MUNICIPAL RATE—										
Foreign { General	1,006,000	—	89,184.19	592,166.16	—	90,163.85	503,786.76	—	72,680.69	401,615.62
Special	64,000	—	6,793.96	36,235.93	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese { General	1,299,400	—	175,912.07	815,353.23	—	175,916.48	807,415.72	—	17,756.53	525,293.81
Special	10,600	—	7.20	5,140.07	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Advertisement Rate	1,500	—	523.05	2,115.10	—	190.75	1,415.13	—	215.90	1,290.80
WHARFAGE DUES.....	340,000	—	—	202,193.47	—	—	174,244.37	—	—	110,335.46
LICENCE FEES—										
Hotel and Tavern	21,000	56	4,400.00	12,879.00	56	3,860.00	11,718.50	53	3,569.00	11,294.00
Foreign Liquor Seller.....	29,000	93	6,925.00	21,025.00	88	6,550.00	19,725.00	80	5,900.00	18,087.50
Billiard & Bowling Saloon	650	19	168.00	497.00	18	162.00	456.00	17	141.00	424.00
Eating House	10,000	232	1,558.69	6,668.14	219	1,157.48	5,926.40	750	2,214.33	6,563.55
Chinese Club	5,000	39	975.00	3,250.00	40	1,000.00	3,475.05	51	1,275.00	3,716.70
Foreign Lodging-house.....	400	118	127.22	386.87	90	96.14	159.53	—	—	—
Chinese Lodging-house	12,000	262	2,683.00	8,722.40	281	2,571.00	8,309.70	304	2,954.00	9,025.50
Chinese Wine-shop	25,000	191	1,885.00	14,349.05	173	1,696.00	16,681.40	1,131	8,642.00	26,454.50
Tea-shop	17,000	606	1,299.00	9,088.00	624	1,335.50	9,452.50	643	1,365.50	9,744.00
Fruit Shop and Stall	7,500	197	1,409.82	5,037.70	48	348.83	3,852.69	249	1,830.68	5,127.31
Foreign Theatre and Cine- matograph	8,000	19	823.00	4,625.50	17	678.00	3,835.50	11	450.00	3,403.00
Chinese Theatre, etc.	8,500	21	759.00	4,863.00	21	769.00	5,213.00	19	729.00	4,943.00
Other Entertainments.....	3,000	14	244.00	1,741.00	22	272.00	1,599.00	14	290.00	1,404.00
Pawn-shop	33,000	—	—	18,837.42	—	—	15,598.90	—	—	15,982.77
Exchange Shop	9,000	295	825.00	5,503.50	467	1,141.00	3,402.75	—	—	—
Tobacco Shop	16,000	372	1,214.50	9,704.10	756	1,903.50	6,037.25	—	—	—
Gold Smith and Silver Smith Shop	2,500	21	205.00	205.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cargo Boat	6,700	1,013	599.23	3,731.03	1,012	592.60	3,694.90	998	623.72	3,690.29
Ferry and Passenger Boat	1,200	67	96.08	645.99	65	94.25	649.62	61	89.06	654.68
Launch	4,000	362	919.00	2,986.00	350	886.00	2,871.00	292	770.00	2,559.00
Chinese Boat	4,800	1,538	364.10	2,566.31	1,705	405.75	2,696.90	1,807	433.98	2,866.30
Sampan	1,000	154	110.50	600.68	142	103.10	607.42	141	103.60	563.28
Private Pony and Carriage	10,000	P. 464 C. 435	1,906.64	6,334.35	P. 530 C. 487	2,168.55	7,337.72	P. 574 C. 547	2,452.61	7,766.87
Livery Stable	12,000	P. 329 C. 306	1,115.40	7,745.42	P. 323 C. 301	1,108.61	6,864.19	P. 406 C. 254	1,049.59	7,320.77
Motor Vehicle & Garage	121,000	V. 1,969 D. 500	31,441.24	80,676.55	V. 1,707 D. 377	18,641.63	53,523.42	1,255	11,979.03	34,371.14
Cart	37,000	2,904	3,976.50	26,815.50	2,622	3,691.50	24,528.50	2,146	3,079.00	20,879.00
Private Ricscha.....	76,000	7,845	22,543.36	65,392.98	7,124	20,710.92	51,448.42	6,465	14,315.32	41,333.26
Public Ricscha.....	140,000	8,060	11,696.30	80,276.10	8,000	11,584.25	81,508.85	8,000	11,867.45	81,251.90
Sedan-chair	100	5	10.72	53.31	7	15.25	66.33	9	19.90	83.45
Wheel-barrow	55,000	8,895	4,449.39	33,344.34	8,301	4,152.43	32,237.32	7,936	3,972.78	29,172.52
Firearms	250	6	60.00	150.00	1	10.00	180.00	—	—	150.00
Dog	8,000	107	383.36	4,925.69	400	1,451.56	5,787.68	390	1,431.95	4,433.05
Miscellaneous	7,100	926	733.69	1,289.18	520	377.48	462.04	—	—	—
RENT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES—										
Markets	113,740	—	10,333.21	69,445.41	6,360	10,001.26	67,172.28	6,132	9,790.09	63,564.34
Town Hall.....	1,500	—	—	1,575.00	—	130.00	1,130.00	—	—	410.00
Firemen's Quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	805.50
Assessed Rentals of Mun. Quarters	35,680	—	591.52	3,159.27	—	415.00	2,841.55	—	429.52	3,177.58
Miscellaneous	2,000	—	370.95	1,642.64	—	35.00	1,128.32	—	42.00	1,160.39
REVENUE FROM PUB- LIC AND MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS—										
Waterworks Company.....	57,500	—	19,713.49	52,920.17	—	9,880.00	27,522.86	—	9,075.00	25,816.10
Gas Co., Ltd.	1,000	—	—	500.00	—	—	500.00	—	—	500.00
Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	7,330	—	—	7,998.00	—	—	7,331.50	—	—	7,331.50
Electric Construction Co. Ltd.	70,000	—	—	34,408.15	—	—	31,577.99	—	—	26,759.81
Electricity Department ..	630,000	—	—	630,000.00	—	—	309,000.00	—	—	242,000.00
Convict Labour	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concreteware Manufactory ..	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pingchiao Quarry	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tungchow Road Workshop ..	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Tls.	5,700,950		484,498.46	3,606,581.26		488,102.13	2,960,646.74		376,455.33	2,390,451.59

TENDERS INVITED

No.	Description	Fee	Date for receipt of tenders
175	1,400 Pairs British Army Pattern, Ankle Boots, for Sikhs	—	October 14, Noon
176	2,600 Pairs British Army Pattern, Ankle Boots, light weight, for Chinese	—	"
177	150 yards Blue Beaver Cloth, No. 1 quality	—	November 30, Noon
178	50 " " " " " 2 "	—	"
179	2,400 " " " " " 3 "	—	"
180	600 " " " " " 4 "	—	"
181	7,000 " " Indigo Serge	—	"
182	1,000 " Khaki Woollen Serge No. 1 quality	—	"
183	2,500 " Cotton Lining	—	"
184	200 White Blankets 68 x 90 4½-lb. each	—	"
185	600 Brown " 68 x 90 5-lb. each	—	"
To be delivered on or before July 31, 1922			



The Book Page

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mr. Brailsford on Russia

Mr. H. N. Brailsford's impressions of Bolshevik Russia—"The Russian Workers' Republic" (Allen and Unwin, 6s. net)—are a variation upon those of other writers, inasmuch as they are based less upon Petrograd and Moscow and more upon observation of a provincial town. They are rather "dated" by the recent turn in Lenin's policy, which has restored freedom of trade in food, so that when we read what Mr. Brailsford has to say about Bolshevism "destroying the capitalist system," we require the foot-note that it has just been set up again.

Those who are familiar with the author's writings will note his tolerant allusion to "inevitably harsh measures," which would have evoked all his thunders had he been able to allege them against British administration at home or abroad. "Russians are so much accustomed to the idea of conscription that they do not resent a summons to leave the village and work in a factory as violently as British workmen would." That may be; but it is surely a false point to make that Labour discipline "is imposed by the trade unions, and not by an employer, or even directly by the State." It is the first time we have seen it suggested that the trade unions under Bolshevism have any independent power.

As to the future, he appears to think that it depends economically upon the continued subjection of the Ukraine and, morally, upon the dispersal of the Extraordinary Commission, which "has in the great towns poisoned all social life by its over developed system of espionage."

THE PLATFORM DICKENS.

Dickens's readings from "Oliver Twist" were among the most impressive of his platform appearances, and in "Sikes and Nancy" (Sotheman & Co.) we have the actual text which he used. It is a reprint (with an Introduction by Mr. J. H. Stonehouse and a general bibliography of the "reading" editions) of the privately-printed copy which was given by Mrs. Billington, the actress, to John Hollingshead, who presented it to Sir Henry Irving.

When Dickens first suggested reading the murder scene in "Oliver Twist," Forster was strongly opposed to the project, but Dickens persisted, being anxious, he said, to leave behind him "the recollection of something very passionate and dramatic, done with simple means, if art would justify the theme." An experimental

reading was tried, at which 50 listeners were present, with a completely successful result. Macready, who heard it some months later, said that the "murder is two Macbeths," and Dickens wrote from Clifton to Miss Georgina Hogarth that "from a dozen to 20 ladies fainted, and were taken out stiff and rigid, at various times" during the performances in that town.

These readings put a very severe strain on Dickens's health, perhaps, as Mr. Stonehouse hints, being in part responsible for the final collapse. Contemporary testimony proves how intensely dramatic they were. That of Carlyle, for example, is that "Dickens acts better than any Macready in the world; a whole tragic, comic, heroic theatre visible, performing under one hat."

A CRITIC OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

Mr. James M. Beck wrote "The Passing of the New Freedom" (Hodder & Stoughton, 7s. 6d. net) as a contribution to the controversies of the late Presidential Election, but its interest has survived that contest, and the present is the third edition that has been called for. The author has chosen for the chief vehicle of his views the piquant medium of imaginary dialogue. We are taken behind the scenes of the Paris Conference and entertained by hearing each of the principal members talk in a manner which, if it does them at times injustice, scores satirical points for the author with great frequency and not in what can be called an ill-natured way.

Mr. Beck insists that the division of responsibility between the Executive and the Senate in foreign affairs is integral to the American Constitution—from which it follows that "the Constitution of the United States is not adapted to the effective participation by the United States in the proposed super-State, as proposed in President Wilson's Covenant." In a concluding chapter, devoted to analysis of the President's political personality, Mr. Beck pronounces him essentially a phrase-maker, and sums up with the judgement that, "great in abstractions, he failed in the concrete."

VENIZELOS.

The career of M. Venizelos is certainly as well worth study as any in European politics, for in none is the element of personal force and genius more vividly manifested. Mr. S. B. Chester, in his "Life of Venizelos" (Constable, 21s. net), has told the wonderful story of his rise to the leadership, first of the Cretans and then of the Greek race as a whole, in full detail, and with due appreciation of all the significant

stages. He does not omit the legendary accretions which still fasten themselves on to eminence in the Near East.

No statesman, Mr. Chester claims, acquitted himself more successfully at the Peace Conference than M. Venizelos.

THE DAY'S WORK

A Book For Employers; New Ideas on the Relation of Labour Unrest to Ill-health

(By a Trade Union Correspondent.)

An interesting essay on Japan published a few weeks ago mentioned that English works dealing with social and industrial problems were very popular among students in that country.

This may help to explain where some of the customers are for these books, a never ending stream of which pours from the publishers. They vary largely in quality and importance, most of them having little of either, but there are occasionally notable exceptions. "The Health of the Industrial Worker" by Dr. Collis and Major Greenwood (Churchill, London, 1921) is an exception. It bears all the evidences of patient research and contains exhaustive statistics. It should take its position as the standard handbook on the subject.

A notable point is made by Sir George Newman—who says in the preface he has written to this work, that the most important side of the problem of the worker's health is not the accidents, poisonings and high occupational death rate, but the time lost through ill-health.

WHERE STRIKES FLOURISH.

Extraordinary interesting comparative statistics are given of the relation between the mortality in the various British coal fields and the ballot figures for and against strikes in the same districts. Carefully prepared figures indicate that where the mortality is highest so are the percentages for a strike in a ballot. Lancashire has most casualties in the mine, and is always the district with the highest number of votes for strike. In Nottinghamshire there is the least mortality in the mines and the least number of votes for a strike. The figures from Yorkshire (except in one instance for which there was special reasons), Scotland, Wales and elsewhere, all point exactly to the same conclusion. In the opinion of the authors of the book, who have no socialistic or labour leanings, a concerted effort to bring

the mortality in other coal fields down to the Nottingham standard would result in a corresponding reduction in the unrest prevalent in them.

WELFARE SCHEMES SCRAPPED.

When it was necessary to scientifically obtain from each of the dwindling number of British workers the best that was in him, or her, many fine suggestions were put into operation with excellent effect. But that was during the war. Now that there are once more innumerable workers clamouring for work at the factory gates, the bulk of these welfare schemes have been scrapped and there has been a reversion to old time conditions. The only change is that the growth of trades unionism has made the worker more ready to take mass action to remedy his grievances.

There are no Acts of Parliament so frequently and flagrantly broken as the Factory Acts. The police who, outside the factories, enforce the law and arrest lawbreakers never enter them. Their place is taken by factory inspectors, who are generally admitted to be too few in numbers, and are unhappily in many cases also lacking in determination and energy.

UNPOPULAR INNOVATIONS.

The authors are strongly in favour of several innovations that the workers are dead against. One of these is that of medical examination of adult applicants for work, which is becoming a common feature in the newer business concerns. Many trade unions have a rule now forbidding their members to submit themselves to any such examination and its purpose is easily explainable.

Where there are flat rates of wages in operation the general adoption of such methods would prevent the weaker workers and those suffering from disabilities that did not absolutely prevent them from working, from ever getting a job. As no one has yet accepted the responsibility of providing such unfortunates and their dependants with free board and lodging the workers are eager to prevent this injustice, especially as no worker knows when he himself might be in the same position.

"Motion study" to eliminate unnecessary movements and speed up production is another idea the British worker will fight against very bitterly. If it was put into operation with the periods of rest advised in this volume and resulted in the worker being less exhausted at the end of the day than he is at present, there would be much to be said for it. At present workers have no guarantee that these so-called experts are not what this book says that in many cases they are: merely tools of the employers used to get a higher output and force the piece rates down.

The book is dedicated (with we may suppose unconscious irony) to the first Minister of Health, the Rt. Hon. Christopher Addison, D.M., F.R.C.S., M.P. Dr. Addison is

famous in Labour circles as the man who flatly refused to adopt the Maternity Convention agreed to at Washington, and designed to safeguard the working mother and the race, by preventing work for a short time before and after childbirth and contributing to her support during that period.

THE CHINESE-AMERICAN STUDENT

EDUCATIONAL GUIDE TO THE UNITED STATES.—By J. Wong-Quincey, B.A. (LOND.), M.I.T., Dean of Tsing Hua College, Peking. Published by the Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai. Cloth, 640 pages, 31 illustrations. Mex. \$3.50.

A timely book published at the right time. With the departure this summer of more than 200 students who will continue their studies in American institutions, such a book will have a warm reception. Chinese students leaving for America in previous years have been confronted with a hundred and one perplexing questions. The Guide answers them all.

Because of inadequate or no preparation, Chinese students going to America have hitherto wasted many opportunities. The Guide contains all the necessary information and discusses at the same time many questions, often vexatious, which the prospective student has not heard of, but which nevertheless are of the utmost importance to him.

PRACTICAL INVESTIGATION.

The author is dean of Tsing Hua College, which has sent out more than 500 students to America and which specializes in preparing Chinese students for colleges and universities in the United States, and is himself a "returned student." He has been associated with Tsing Hua College for the past six years and has recently returned from a special tour of investigation in America. The present book is the result of his investigations.

Every student proposing to go to America to study will find this Guide indispensable and "worth its weight in gold." Its advice in the matter of expenditure alone should be of considerable cash value.

Moreover, the Guide contains information of great interest and value not only to the prospective student, but to educationists, public agencies, and private individuals in China who are called upon from time to time to prepare or furnish information to students going to America.

It is not merely a handbook: it is a review of every aspect of higher education in America likely to be of interest or profit to students. It is a review that is exhaustive and up-to-date, and is unique because no work of this nature has ever been available hitherto.

Especially interesting are the 60 odd letters from Chinese students already in America, whose opinions are freely expressed concerning particular institutions there and

regarding many questions of a kindred nature. Educational institutions everywhere will be interested to know how the Chinese students in America spend their time and how they feel towards the American institutions of learning, etc

HUMOUR OF THE BEST

EDUCATING ERNESTINE—by Florence A. Kilpatrick. Thornton Butterworth. London. 1921.

Real humourists are not so common nowadays but that the discovery of one deserves the widest possible publicity. So many of those who could write with real humour have taken to the dreary paths of lay sermonizing and boredom therewith. May such a fate never befall Miss Florence Kilpatrick for in these harassing times she comes indeed as a boon and a blessing to men. "Educating Ernestine" is an example of how a very well worn theme—the young Australian heiress who comes to London to be launched by impecunious but exalted relatives—can be handled by the right person so as to make it appear as fresh as paint. But of course the story is nothing: it is the characters that give the book its deliciousness, the skilful combination of reality and caricature that they reveal and their ridiculous sayings and doings. They are all good, but most especially do we love Lady Alethea. Anybody who misses "Educating Ernestine" is missing a real treat.

Mr. A. G. Hickmott's pocket Guide of Shanghai has made a welcome reappearance, after having lain dormant during the war years. It was formerly published annually and the present issue has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. Foreign Shanghai has developed industrially and commercially to such an extent during the last seven years that the compilation of such a book by one man has grown to be no easy task. Yet Mr. Hickmott still succeeds in presenting much more than a bare outline of facts regarding the geography of the Settlement, its public and business institutions and the usual tourist information. And he is all simplicity and succinctness, which are the chief virtues of the topographer. In addition to the very full description before mentioned, there is subjoined to the Guide proper an excellent short view of the port's history since it was opened to foreign trade. Under this section he has been able to refer to the latest works on the subject and has written an attractive three-page vignette of Shanghai's story. There is a mine of useful information for visitors, concerning the best way to deal with the Chinese, what to eat and drink, how to keep cool, where to see the sights, etc. The Guide is published at the offices of the "Shanghai Mercury" at the modest price of 50 cents, and is printed on art paper.



DAUGHTERS OF EVE

Do Flirts Make Good Wives?

If you were a man, would you prefer for a wife the demure, retiring maiden who loved you devotedly, but on whom no other man was interested enough to cast even a casual glance of approval, or would you take pride in the possession of a mate who was the cynosure of all eyes? There would be pitfalls in either case. In the former you might suddenly wake up to the realization that life was dull and monotonous, for you cannot love without pride. In the latter you would need to be continually on the alert, lest unhappily some other man might steal away the pride of your heart. But in the main, would you not find more happiness with the woman who appealed to other men beside yourself? Ask any man the same question and he would first deny that he liked to have his wife please other men; but press the point, and even if no other motives appear, he will be compelled to admit its truth, if for no other reason than that his vanity is flattered by such a woman. He is proud to be seen in her company: he delights in a feeling of lording it over envious glances.

FLIRTS AND FLIRTS.

For want of a better term we shall call such a woman a flirt. But remember there are flirts and flirts. It is those who, without ulterior motives, are conscious of their attraction to the other sex and take delight in maintaining and proving the attraction, of whom we now speak.

Flirting in this sense is bred in the bone of woman. It will "out" whether she will or no, unless the instinct has been suppressed to the point of extinction in childhood by ultra-austere parents. Even then it may appear in later life, under which circumstances it will become a dangerous malady instead of the rightful instinct it is. Mother Nature, being a wise woman, gave her daughters charms over men and the instinct to challenge the masculine world to pay due homage. Woman has many other functions—ask any suffragist—but she was given the power and the right to please men. To charge her with immodesty for utilizing her powers would be as unjust as to stigmatize as a brute the athlete who displays his physical prowess.

Should she, by any chance, be the type of flirt who deliberately sets herself—whether married or single—to win a man's heart, merely to fling it at his feet when her conquest is complete and he is enthralled, the charge would not be so mild as immodesty. It would be nearer to

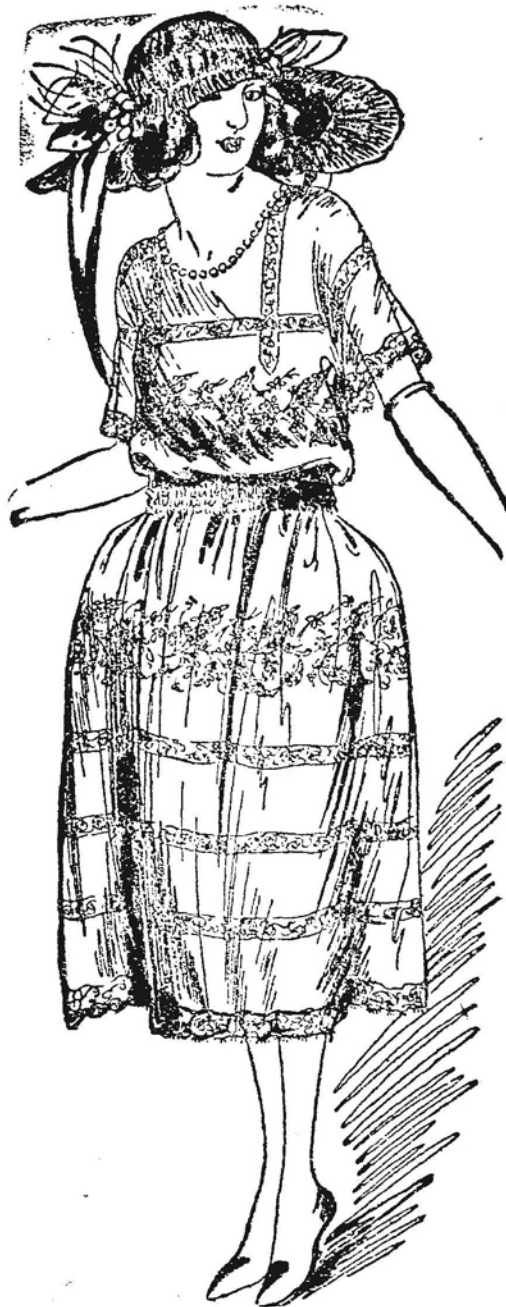
manslaughter. Fortunately few of such women win the heart of a man to the point of matrimony.

THE CHARM OF ELUSIVENESS.

But the other type of "flirt" does win and hold her mate. Why? Simply because she embodies the essential qualities of femininity—vivacity, caprice, attractiveness, elusiveness. And this last quality holds the balance of power in marriage more often than any other. The man who rests on his oars, or his laurels—or his vanity—when he has "captured" his bride, will wake

in the morning to find another has stolen his prize while he slept.

If vigilance is necessary on his part, elusiveness is vital to hers. It is the way of the world that what we have we do not appreciate. We value that for which we must strive. It is not the attainment, but the effort to attain which holds. Therefore if a woman would hold her husband, if she would keep her husband her lover, she must keep him always "on the run"—never over-confident that she is his. Nothing will do more to keep him on the alert to win her



Lingerie frock in fine quality white lawn, attractively embroidered in contrasting colourings and finished with waistband of filet lace, threaded black ribbon, sleeves and flounce finished with lace to match belt.

love anew each day than the consciousness that she still appeals strongly to other men.

No woman is too old or too happily married not to want admiration, and few will fail to do their best to attract it to themselves. The man who knows anything about women will not only not mind it, but he will expect it, and be pleased that other men admire his choice. Jealousy may creep in, but when it does either he fails to trust his wife, or she is unworthy of his love as a flirt of deliberate, pre-meditated designs. So long as she displays only her rightful instinct of feminine charm, she will far outdistance her demure rival and make of her wedded relationship one life-long courtship.

A FOUNDER OF GIRTON

We much regret to record that Miss Sarah Emily Davies, one of the founders of Girton College, Cambridge, died recently at her home in Hampstead, in her 92nd year.

Miss Davies was born at Southampton in 1830. In middle life, when residing in London, Miss Davies became interested in educational questions and was a member of the first London School Board. She will be chiefly remembered, however, as the chief founder of Girton College. Though other men and women collaborated in the work, Miss Davies's was the guiding spirit and the College bore throughout the impress of her mind.

She may fairly claim to have been the founder of the first college in England to give women a strictly university education. The first educational project in which Miss Davies took part was the extension of the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations to girls, a concession much desired as a corrective of the slipshod methods then in vogue at girls' schools. In 1865 the Cambridge Local Examinations were formally opened to girls. Oxford followed in 1870. The step had important results, for the lectures to women at Cambridge in connexion with the examination led to the opening of a hall of residence in 1871, which afterwards developed into Newnham College.

THE INCEPTION OF NEWNHAM.

The College was opened with five students. From the first the Council undertook to try to secure "admission to the examinations for degrees of the University of Cambridge, and generally to place the College in connexion with that University." In the decided tone thus adopted we may trace the influence of Miss Davies, who, of all the committee, had the clearest conception of what she wanted and the most unflinching determination to secure it.

In the early days of the College some merriment was caused by the manner in which the details of college life were modelled upon the pattern of the hoary foundations of Oxford and Cambridge. However, though somewhat open to ridicule

at the time, Miss Davies's policy—for hers it certainly was—proved excellent in maintaining from the first a strictly collegiate form, marking the College sharply off from girls' schools of any description. The students were treated as responsible persons, and to each was secured the privacy of a separate room (increased at Girton to two) to live and study in.

DEVOTION OF A LIFE-TIME.

In October, 1873, the new buildings on the Huntingdon Road, two miles from Cambridge, were ready, and 21 students took up residence, Miss Davies herself acting as Mistress for a while. The policy of placing the College so far out of Cambridge was much criticised, and the plan undoubtedly had objections, but it was a part of Miss Davies's original plan from which she never deviated. The history of the College in its new buildings has been one of continued success, and the rise of its imposing pile of buildings was a source of infinite gratification to the devoted woman who had watched over the College from its first inception.

The periodical agitations for the opening of degrees were warmly supported by Miss Davies, to whom their failure was a deep disappointment. But she never showed any discouragement. Though slight of frame and frail in appearance, Miss Davies possessed a high courage and an unflinching determination. She did not relish interference or look indulgently upon those who pursued somewhat different methods from her own. To the cause which she championed she gave unstinted service, nothing less indeed than the devotion of half a lifetime; and women have reason to hold her name in grateful remembrance.

It Will be a Boy

A Japanese writer asserts that expectant mothers can ensure the sex of their unborn child by a simple effort of the mind and the repetition of a few words.

He declares that the prospective mother should, if she desires a male child, close her eyes and repeat "My child is going to be a boy," until she falls asleep.

This practice must be kept up for at least 15 days before the ninth week. In one year, the writer said, 1,908 out of 1,942 women had their wishes for sons gratified by this means.

Memoranda on Marriage

Marriage is a speculation, and the interest is apt to become very small.

No man should marry his affinity; it leaves him nothing to look forward to.

One of the chief attractions of married women is that they don't expect other men to marry them.

Marriages would be always happy if wives could always keep their noses powdered.

Happy marriages and a critical faculty are incompatible.

THE "1,000-DRESSES" WOMAN

A woman who went to Paris for a holiday and wore a different gown every day for 49 days has just returned to England.

She is Mrs. Smith Wilkinson, of Nottingham. She came back in a blizzard of frills and feathers to find herself the talk of the world of fashion.

She has some hundreds of creations. One is a Russian gown of dull grey trimmed with grey Persian lamb's wool, with which she wears a hat and muff of the same colour and Russian top boots. "When I wore this dress in Paris," she said, "all the Russians came up close to me and they seemed dazzled."

PARADISE BIRDS' FATE.

Another of her gowns was of canary-coloured charmeuse, with three rows of deep fringe brought up to form a Spanish shawl. With this she wears a large tortoiseshell comb a foot square and a hat of the same hue, with a yellow lace mantilla and a rope of 75 pearls.

Her hats are amazing. She has a poodle hat all of feathers, and another of geranium-coloured ostrich feathers caught down to form leaves. Another contains 12 birds of Paradise, with the complete heads of three birds. This is said to have cost \$10,000. Mr. Lewis, of the famous Maison Lewis, once said, "In 50 years I have never encountered such a liberal woman."

Mrs. Wilkinson has had a life crowded with romance. She made a fortune as the proprietress of hotels and hydros, including the well-known, high-life public-house of Nottingham called "The Poultry." As Margaret Dunk she received in August, 1901, the Royal Humane Society's certificate for saving the life of Mr. J. W. Forman, who was washed off the beach at Mablethorpe and nearly drowned.

This woman of a thousand dresses is the envy of the women of Paris. She has a tooth crowned with a diamond, and bathes herself in a golden bath.

She argues that each dress she buys keeps hundreds of women in employment, and that her hats and gowns afford happiness to thousands.

Nourishing Flypaper

The mistress had obtained permission to visit the kitchen. Greatly daring, she ventured on a mildly critical remark. "You don't seem to have got entirely rid of the flies, Doris. I see there are still a few about—quite small ones, of course." "Yes m'm. What we really want is some new flypapers. Them as we've got seems to have lost all their nourishment."

Heat and Decorum

Summonses have been served in Paris on some 20 persons of both sexes for being too lightly clad in consequence of the extreme heat.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

KING AND QUEEN AT GUERNSEY

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez as Hereditary Cup Bearer

Many quaint old ceremonies were revived during the King and Queen's recent visit to Guernsey, in which Sir Havilland and Dame Annie de Sausmarez played an interesting part.

The King landed here, writes a correspondent, as the Duke of Normandy. He was so addressed in the official documents, and in that capacity the royal fief-holders knelt before him, "placed their hands between their Duke's hands, and swore themselves his men," in exactly the same manner, and in precisely the same formula, as their ancestors swore fealty to William the Conqueror on the eve of the Norman invasion.

This picturesque ceremony took place in St. George's Hall. The fief-holders [holders of estates which involve the relation of lord and vassal] made their declaration of "faith and homage" in Norman-French and the King signed his acceptance in the same language, the King reading the words from a little card held for him by the Queen.

One woman tendered his Majesty a pair of gilt spurs on a crimson cushion. The King touched the spurs, returned them to the woman, and her tenure of her estates was renewed.

Previous to their arrival at St. George's Hall an official intimated that "as their Majesties proceed up the hall all gentlemen must bow and all ladies must bob." As a finale to the ceremonies inside the hall the King knighted Mr. E. C. Ozanne, the Bailiff of Guernsey, and decorated some of the other officials.

At Cameridge Park little girls strewed rose leaves thickly on the ground in front of their Majesties, and in a visit to Les Islets Arsenal to inspect specimens of Guernsey cattle an animal was shown to the King which is said to be the most valuable Guernsey cow in the world—an animal which produces a ton of butter per year. Before he left, a valuable Guernsey cow was presented to him by the local agriculture society.

The King and Queen and Princess Mary had tea with the Bailiff, Mr. E. C. Ozanne, the hereditary third cup bearer, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Dame Annie de Sausmarez personally handing the cups to the King and Queen.

The whole island made holiday to welcome the King and Queen and Princess Mary, and in country

ARE STRIKES USELESS?

Every great industrial crisis is fruitful in experience, and the coal stoppage is no exception. There are lessons in it for the public as well as for the miners.

I. Notwithstanding the provocation of Government propaganda and the display of Government force the miners have conducted themselves with the utmost restraint. The Government's costly Defence Corps has not been needed for the maintenance of order.

II. The coal stoppage has shown that organized workers will undergo great sacrifices to resist injustice. Threatened wages reductions are not always countered by a stoppage of work, but a serious attack on the standard of life is generally resisted to the utmost. And, let it be said, the amount of money in a union's coffers is rarely the deciding factor where a stoppage is under discussion.

The miners were not prepared for a long stoppage. Their union contributions have never been large enough to provide the sinews of war on a large scale, and at the opening of the dispute which has just ended several miners' associations were either almost penniless or in debt. Nevertheless, the miners have withstood a stoppage of three months without anything which could be described as a break away.

The lesson to learn is that the workers's standard of life cannot be threatened with impunity.

III. The third lesson is that the solidarity of Labour is a real thing. This may appear paradoxical in view of the collapse of the Triple Alliance strike. But, whilst it is true that the sympathetic strike was called off, it is also true that the whole trade union movement has stood by the miners, and watched its funds melt away in out-of-work benefit to members, a large number of whom were unemployed as a direct result of the stoppage of the mines. In addition, many unions have given financial assistance in one form or another to the miners. Those who are not too steeped in prejudice must admit that both the miners and the Labour movement as a whole have come through the great crisis with credit.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Liverpool police have raided a whist drive club and detained 240 men and women on the allegation that the club was a gaming house.—Reuter.

places even the sick were carried out in their beds to the roadside to see the royal visitors pass.

MY FIRST WIFE

By "Ironquill" (Eugene Ware)

This poem was printed "by request" on the Notes and Queries page of the "Boston Transcript."

Oh, the poise of her head!
Down her queenly neck fell a brown cascade,
With a tinge of red;
When she lifted her finger at me and said,
"Young man," although I was not afraid,
Yet there came a sort of hypnotic thrill,
And it made me reflect that soon or late
I would have some questions to ask of Fate
In regard to myself and a woman's will.

I had heard in my youth
That around the heart of each whole-some man,
And I know it's the truth
From the very start—
By some unknown plan
There is knotted and tied
A single lone hair, and the hair is red;
And when it unties, the person dies,
Or is broken-hearted—the same as dead;
I know it's so, for I've seen it tied.

And I hold it true that never a man
Fought life and fought death,
And fought friend and foe,
For a woman's smile or a woman's fan,
Whether to-day or long ago,
Unless the tresses upon her head
Showed red, or at least a shade of red.

SCENES AT A SHAW PLAY

At a recent performance in Vienna of Mr. Bernard Shaw's comedy "Heroes," at the Schoen-grunn Castle Theatre, Bulgarian students, regarding some of the words and scenes in the piece as an attack on their national honour, demonstrated against the production in a stormy manner.

The stage manager, hearing of the presence and intentions of the Bulgarians, attempted to appease them by a short address before the beginning of the comedy, giving them the assurance that neither the theatre management nor the author intended giving offence.

Order was not disturbed till the last scene in the first act, when the Bulgarians in the gallery raised passionate shouts of "Shame," "Scandal," "Don't continue, we are Austria's allies, we won't suffer that." Whistling and shouts of protest interrupted the play for several minutes, and the public were harangued by the Bulgarians in the pit and gallery. Finally some of the disturbers were compelled to leave the house.

In the second act a remark about a certain Bulgarian of 90 years who had never washed himself was the signal for further stormy protests.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

His Tour On the Continent: The East's Message to the West

I have had a most interesting chat with Mr. S. R. Bomanji, an accomplished Parsee gentleman well known in London, who has just returned from a two months' tour among the chief capitals of the Continent as the companion and co-adjutor of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Indian philosopher and poet, and Nobel Prizeman (an "Observer" correspondent writes). The object of this tour was to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the intellectuals of Europe—a crusade supplementary to a previous one by the same Bengali "Peter the Hermit" in America—for the establishment of an "International University" at Bolpur, in India, where Dr. Tagore, for the last twenty years, has conducted an open-air school on the Platonic or "groves of Academe" model—a University intended, in brief, to act as a sort of "clearing-house" for the intellectual treasures of East and West.

The philosopher-poet and his Parsee companion visited in turn France, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, and Czecho-Slovakia and everywhere received a most enthusiastic welcome.

But it was in Germany that the pilgrimage achieved its most striking triumph. Wherever Dr. Tagore stayed people flocked to his hotel with gifts of flowers. When his train stopped at stations the people gathered round his carriage. His public meetings were attended by many thousands, and almost as many more had to be turned away. He was asked for his autograph so often that he was sometimes unable to continue writing from sheer exhaustion of hand.

DR. TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

The message delivered by Dr. Tagore in his lectures (said Mr. Bomanji) was one of harmony and peace. He strove to show that the Indian way of life, thought, and religion was not one of war. The materialistic civilization of the West had found its fruition in militarism and imperialism—both radically the same; but what the war-worn world now needed was the spirituality and mysticism of the East, which could alone give lasting peace. The peace of the West was no real peace. As expressed in the Treaty of Versailles it was not worth the paper written on.

To rise superior to the nationalism of the West, which was barbarism and cannibalism, the peoples must find spiritual unity with Nature and with the life of God in all humanity. Hitherto the West had gone to the East merely to exploit its material resources; whereas Dr. Tagore now invited the West to send its foremost minds to the East to acquire all that was best there of Eastern culture, and in return to offer all the intellectual fruits of the West.

NO HATRED OF ENGLAND.

"It was touching to observe," remarked Mr. Bomanji, "how the people of Europe, intellectuals and popular masses alike, responded to this appeal. The Germans, in particular, drank it in as though it were the great new gospel for which they had been thirsting." "We found," he continued, "that there was now no bitterness against or hatred of England, such as found original expression in Lisauer's notorious 'Hymn,' but the German people cannot forgive the policy pursued by the Allies since the Armistice—a policy, however, for which they believe France to be mainly responsible. We came into contact with and were entertained by all sorts and conditions of Germans—federal Princes and Professors, and industrial magnates like Hugo Stinnes, and the Principal of the Berlin University, who treated us to a banquet in the Aula, or Senate Hall.

"At Darmstadt we were most kindly entertained for a whole week by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, grandson of Queen Victoria, and first cousin of the ex-Kaiser, whose guests included Prince August William, one of the ex-Kaiser's sons, as well as his youngest sister Margaret and her husband. Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse-Cassel (that was), and they all spoke to us about the causes and consequences of the war with a frankness of which it would be unbecoming and indiscreet of me to speak in detail.

PRINCESS BISMARCK.

"One of our most memorable experiences was a day spent at Friedrichsruhe, near Hamburg, with the Dowager Princess Bismarck, half-English by origin, and a most intellectual type of woman, beloved, not to say adored, by her three sons, the eldest of whom, Bismarck III.—named Archibald after Lord Rosebery, a great friend of her father—while the second seems to have inherited much of the character of his grandfather. Pointing to the chair in which Bismarck I. used to sit, the Princess repeated much of the pessimist prophecy indulged in by the Iron Chancellor when speaking of William II., and as repeated in the lately published third volume of his memoirs.

"We came into contact with no Germans, high or low, who did not admit that in plunging Europe into war the ex-Kaiser committed a fearful blunder, due to his vanity, his megalomania, his instability, and his sentimentality. Believed by Europe to be an autocrat, they said he really was a ruler without any real will of his own. At the last moment he allowed his will, as so often before, to be over-ruled by the military caste, the General Staff, and in fact he never knew what it was to have a will of his own."

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Alan Breck, Plato, and Brulefer have been scratched for the St. Leger, all at nine o'clock to-day.—Reuter.

A HORDE OF OFFICIALS

The Austrian Finance Minister's budget for the second half of 1921 has taken everybody's breath away. The State's expenses within that period are rated at some 50 milliard kronen, about a third of which is spent, i.e., to a large extent wasted, on the army of 264,000 civil clerks, who, together with their families, make about 800,000 persons living on this poor country with six million inhabitants. Not old Austria, with seven times the population, could boast of such a tremendous staff. Nothing has been done to economize; on the contrary, the number has been increased by 1,000, and the costs are growing immensely. Notwithstanding such plenitude of hands, work is neglected woefully. The official railway management is exceedingly bad, the greatest disorder rules, and the local train service is about the worst and unsafest imaginable. It is similar with the posts, telegraphs, and especially the telephone. The National Guards, who do nothing at all, swallow one million more than last year.

REVOLUTION ON THE STAGE

After 10 years of oblivion, of unconcealed impatience, and as definite rejection before and after the appearance of any new attempt to capture the critics and the public, Gerhart Hauptmann has come into his own again. The revolutionary dramatist is accepted to-day as the dramatist of the revolution, in spite of certain pyrotechnical attempts of the young and fiery that have ended in a fine cloud of smoke.

"The Weavers" has just been revived at the Grosses Schauspielhaus. A certain amount of interest is attached to the fact that in this big building, with the large arena for the better disposition of crowds, Reinhardt and his successors have definitely acknowledged themselves defeated, and returned once and for all to the stage as moderns know it. But the play is the thing in this case, and the presentation remarkable only for the broad lines upon which misery and revolt are portrayed, and the subsequent effect on what can only be described as a frenzied audience.

One of the young Hauptmann's most powerful pieces of self-expression, these pictures of the revolt of the Silesian weavers of the 'forties, might be regarded to-day as unexcelled propaganda for the spirit of revolution that is generally regarded as slumbering peacefully in the Berlin of the present moment. The pathos and poverty are so realistically brought home that the very infants in arms, carried by desperate mothers, wail in the most heartrending fashion just at the most appropriate moments. The demolition of the rich manufacturer's villa is carried out with such gusto that Communists among the audience still learning their business can only count themselves richer for the evening's experience.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND ITS TROUBLES

Dynamiting an Obstructing Island: Engineers Finally Win

July 9.—The hard clay Foundation of a sand island in the Mississippi River, opposite Memphis, Tenn., is being broken up with charges of dynamite so as to permit the current to wash away this obstruction to river navigation. The island, which is of recent formation, is the result of rapid sedimentation at this point, we are told by P. H. Williams, of Chattanooga, writing in "The Hercules Mixer" (Wilmington, Del.). About eight years ago, he says, a little gravel bar was noticed in the Memphis harbour. To-day the island covers a good many acres. It has almost caused boats to abandon the harbour, with a consequent injury to Memphis shipping. The Mississippi River Commission have been using every known means to keep this harbour open, employing dredging-machines and compressed air, but with only partial success. He goes on:

"In December, 1920, the writer received a demonstration order for one ton of 20 per cent. Farm Dynamite. The idea was to break the hard clay pan under about 30 feet of sand, so that erosion, assisted by dykes on the other side of the river, would wash the obstruction away. To do this, holes were placed 31 feet in the ground. These went about five feet into the hard clay foundation. It was necessary to use a well drill, loading the holes through an eight-inch pipe. The dynamite was tied in bundles of seven sticks each, and the holes were filled within five feet of the top, requiring from 220 to 250 pounds each. The holes were staggered, first 10 feet from the face of the bank, then 15 with a distance of 121 feet between holes. The results were excellent, for the hard pan was broken to a layer of quicksand and the bottom could not be found. Eighteen holes, loaded with 230 pounds each, blasted a 315-foot section 65 feet wide and broke the ground all around for 100 feet farther back.

"It is believed that by later loosening this island with dynamite, the river, assisted by dykes on the opposite side, will cause the so-called 'Isle of Mud' to wash away. One of the local newspapers (issued in January, 1921) referred to the work as follows:

A BATTLE OF ENGINEERS.

"It was announced by engineers several weeks ago that the point projecting into the river at the first bend off Hopefield was to be dynamited before another high water. It is believed a heavy current will be set in by the removal of a clay bank and will aid in washing away the 'Isle of Mud' that has interfered with the Memphis harbour since 1910.

"The work of the engineers has been quietly going on for several days. While there were other

charges of dynamite exploded, none were so severe as that of yesterday, and none, it is said, did as much work as the last.

"Tons of dirt were thrown into the air by the explosion. The hard clay, which had resisted the mighty Mississippi River and turned its current for more than four years, is now giving way under dynamite blasts, and the engineers are confident their work is going to bring satisfactory results.

"When high water cut through Old Hen Island in 1911, creating a new channel for vessels and resulting in the river's changing its course in 1912, the current was driven against Hopefield Point by a hard clay bank, found in the remaining projecting land, which river men named Tennessee Point.

"Engineers have battled with this clay point for more than eight years. They were unable to make much headway until dykes were constructed opposite the point where they wanted the banks to start caving. These set a heavy current in toward the Tennessee shore, but failed to cave the Tennessee bank as rapidly as desired. Another dyke was built and the end of the old one extended. This started some caving.

"It is believed that when the depth of clay is dynamited by engineers, the current will rapidly eat its way through the point and, by striking the 'Isle of Mud' about where Wolf River formerly emptied into the Mississippi, eventually wash away this obstruction."—"Literary Digest."

THE RED PLOT IN STAMBOUL

Communists Frustrated: Clean Sweep of Suspects

The "Observer" learns from a well-informed source that the following details are now available regarding the arrests of Russian Communists in Constantinople and the discovery of a Bolshevik plot for a rising to take place in the Turkish capital on the day of the capture of Ismid by the Nationalist troops:

On the night of June 28, British patrols occupied the main European quarters of Pera and Stamboul, stopping and examining all passers-by. Detachments of British police and infantry, accompanied by the Turkish and French police, were despatched to all parts of the Turkish capital and commenced a long series of house to house searches, according to a carefully worked out plan. From numerous houses occupied by Russian Bolsheviks cartloads of documents were taken away. The arrested Bolsheviks were immediately handcuffed and conveyed to the Allied police headquarters. Ten very prominent Russian Communists were arrested in the largest and most expensive hotels of Constantinople—the "Pera Place" and the "Tokotlian" Hotel.

The premises of the Soviet Trade Delegation, camouflaged under the name of the "Russian-Ukrainian

Association," were among the first to be raided, the search for compromising documents, etc., lasting all night and the whole of the next day. Secret cupboards were discovered and opened, and piles of compromising documents were found.

200 RUSSIANS ARRESTED.

The following members of the Soviet Trade Delegation were arrested: the chief secretary of the Delegation, V. Augenblick, a Moscow barrister; Bruck, who was temporarily acting as president of the Delegation during Kudish's absence in London; Solotarev, an ex-colonel; Kovsky, Trukhly, and the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Government, Filipitch. Nearly all Russian firms, institutions, hotels, and boarding houses were visited and searched. In all, over 200 suspected Russians were arrested. One of the most prominent Soviet agents in Constantinople, Kusnetzov, managed to escape, and is being sought by the Allied police.

These serious measures appear to be directly connected with the arrest made a few days previously of a number of Bolshevik agents, who arrived from Odessa on board the Greek steamer Kerkyra, and who had brought with them a considerable amount of seditious propaganda literature in the Russian and Greek languages. The Bolshevik propaganda literature, printed in Greek, had a direct bearing on the events in Asia Minor, and consisted of appeals to the Greek troops to lay down their arms, to stop fighting the Kemalists and to go back to Greece and overthrow the present régime, replacing it by a Soviet Government.

PLANS FOR A RISING.

A few days later another Russian Bolshevik mission was arrested, and documents were discovered disclosing elaborate plans for a Communist rising to take place in Constantinople on the day the Kemalist troops entered Ismid, thus preparing the way for an immediate occupation of the Turkish capital by the Nationalists.

All the arrested Russian Bolsheviks, together with a number of their Turkish comrades and agents arrested in Stamboul have been transferred to a British transport. According to information from reliable sources the Allied authorities have now got hold of all the chief personages who were to play a leading part in the proposed rising.

The British authorities have declared that the reprisals which have taken place were not directed against the representatives of the Soviet Government as such, but against private individuals whose presence at large in Constantinople would threaten the peace and public security.

New York, Aug. 22.—A conference will shortly be held in Mexico City between the heads of the most important United States oil companies and Mexican officials with the object of settling various questions affecting oil.—Router.

MOSLEM UNREST

Sir M. O'Dwyer's Grave Warning: Bolshevist Activity on the Northwest Frontier

Sir Michael O'Dwyer lectured recently to the Central Asian Society at the Royal Astronomical Society's Rooms, Burlington House, on "India's influence on her Mohammedan neighbours." Incidentally he described existing agitations and the Bolshevist efforts against our rule which had secured alliances with Afghanistan and Angora.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that he could not lay claim to any inner knowledge of the great issues which were now agitating the minds of Mohammedans in many countries, or of the policy of our Government in regard to them. But twenty years' service in the Mohammedan Provinces of the Punjab, including the period of the war, and the N.W. Frontier, and two years in the premier Mohammedan State of Hyderabad, brought him into close relation with Mohammedans of all classes, and might help him to throw some sidelights on the attitude of Indian Mohammedans in recent years and the manner in which it had influenced and been influenced by India's Moslem neighbours. The first point to note was that, though in India the Mohammedans formed only one-fifth of the population, their number was between 60 and 70 millions, and far exceeded that under any other Mohammedan Power. The Indian Mohammedans, though as a rule behind their Hindu neighbours in wealth and education, still preserved the traditions of the great Islamic Empires, which dominated all or most of India from the 12th to the 18th century.

The successive invasions of the conquering Arabs, Turks, Afghans, Moghuls, and Persians had all left a distinct impress on India, very marked on the north-west, where the invading hordes, after pouring in through the mountain passes, spread themselves over the fertile plains, but less marked towards the south, where the Hindu races were but little affected by the tide of invasion. Each of these invasions left behind it a strong racial residuum. The Mohammedan aristocracy, both in the Native States and in British India, was largely of foreign origin, Persian, Arab, Afghan, or Moghul; and many of the literary and priestly classes, the Saiyids, Kaziz, Maulvis, also laid claim to an origin outside India. It was natural, therefore, that political events in Moslem countries should be followed with keen interest by educated Indian Mohammedans.

INDISCRETIONS OF MINISTERS.

The Mohammedan masses, he went on—small landowners, cultivators, artisans, and menial classes—were usually converts from Hinduism. Pride of race and religious feeling were the two emotions that

could be and were most successfully appealed to in the case of the Indian Moslems. Indiscreet utterances of British Ministers during the war had played into the hands of the extremists of to-day, but the confidence of the great mass of Mohammedans in the British Government remained unshaken till the annulment of the partition of Bengal drove them to political agitation on Congress lines. The outbreak of the war found the great mass of Indian Mohammedans loyal to the King-Emperor and his cause. The long-studied pose of the German Emperor as the champion of Islam deceived but few, and after the Allies had declared that the integrity of Turkey, if she remained neutral, would be maintained, many educated Mohammedans endeavoured to dissuade Turkey from taking up arms, under German pressure, against her traditional ally and friend.

The Mohammedans, though forming only one-fifth of the population of India, furnished over one-third of the 700,000 combatants raised in India during the war. The Mohammedans of the Punjab, though numbering less than 4 per cent. of the population of India, furnished 170,000 recruits, or 25 per cent. of India's total; and the tribes of the N.W. Frontier, forming only one per cent. of the population, furnished over thirty thousand men. These two Provinces, containing only one-fifth of the population, supplied five-sixths of the Mohammedan recruits. It was noteworthy that the strictly orthodox Mohammedans of the Punjab and N.W. Frontier, who were closest to the anti-British movements emanating from Turkey, Persia, and Kabul, and most exposed to the seditious influences operating from within and without India, remained throughout the war our firmest supporters.

UNDERMINING PEACE AND SECURITY.

Sir Michael dealt at length with the Pan-Islamic conspiracy, but complained of our extreme leniency to rebels. He told the story of the disastrous trek into Afghanistan in which 5,000 lost their lives, the movement being one promoted by the Ali brothers and Gandhi. He described Muhammad Ali as a man of no real influence and with no claim to speak for Mohammedan India, but who had forced himself into the limelight by frenzied appeals to race hatred and kept there by alliance with the fanatical Hindu, Gandhi. He declared that the present agitation was not only undermining the peace and security of India; it was tying our hands in dealing with the various Mohammedan countries. Afghanistan, which till two years ago had no dealings with foreign Powers except through the British Government, had now been quick to make use of the abolition of that restriction to enter into engagements with Bolshevist Russia and with the Kemalists of Angora which were likely to be

employed against us in India. Those engagements *inter alia* provide for furnishing Afghanistan with subsidies, arms, and military instructors, the object of which could not be in doubt.

There was every reason to believe that the secret treaty between the Soviet Government and Afghanistan followed the principle of hostility to Great Britain. In fact, we had Bolshevist Russia uniting all the forces of Mohammedan Asia in a league against us. Meantime we were in the ignoble position of having had a Mission in Kabul for the last six months which so far had not succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Afghans. The latter, apparently relying on the support of the Bolsheviks, the Kemalists, Constantinople, and on the intrigues of the disloyal Mohammedans of India, a small but dangerous section, whose importance our policy had strengthened, now sought to dictate terms to us. So that within two and a half years of the overthrow of Germany and Turkey, and two years of the defeat of Afghanistan and the frontier tribes, our position in India and the East generally was practically that of the vanquished party.

TACKLING SEDITION.

India was the base of our power in the East. While we were weak there we could speak with no authority in Asia. Once we strengthened our position there by squarely facing and resolutely solving our problems, the problems of adjoining Mohammedan countries would present but little difficulty. The seditious Mohammedan agitation in India was the first question to be tackled. Its extent and importance, though they had steadily grown under the policy of inaction, had been much exaggerated. The great majority of Indian Mohammedans were still actively loyal, and the Caliphate agitation appealed only to some of the ignorant mob, whose fanaticism was aroused by the persistent campaign of calumny which we had since the war done little to restrain or counteract. Once we made it clear that we intended to do what it was the duty of every Government to do, namely, to enforce the law impartially against all law breakers, whether fanatics, ascetics, or mere seditious adventurers, we should rally all loyal and law abiding classes, who were disgusted and alarmed at the growing lawlessness, to our side, and could afford to disregard any spurious clamour that might be raised against so-called repressive action.

TOKIO, Aug. 18.—The Russo-Japanese Fishing Company states that it has received a telegram to the effect that Japanese trawlers off Kamchatka were fired on by the Vladivostok Government patrol vessel Magnet on the 7th instant, following upon an unsuccessful attempt to confiscate the trawlers. —Reuter.

MAIL NOTICES

Next Mails In

Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru	Aug. 27
Per P. & O. S. Nagapore	30
Per N.Y.K.S. Katori Maru	30
Per O.S.K.S. Alabama Maru	30
Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan	30
Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia	Sept. 2
Per P. & O. S. Dilwara	4
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru	5
Per P. & O. S. Alipore	5
Per P.M.S. Golden State	12
Per M.M.S. Armand Behic	16
Per P. & O. S. Khiva	17
Per E. & A. S. Eastern	18
Per N.Y.K.S. Kashima Maru	20
Per C.M.S. Nile	29

Next Mails Out

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per N.Y.K.S. Sado Maru	Aug. 28
Per L.T.S. Trieste	29
Per P. & O. S. Kashmir	Sept. 1
Per O.S.K.S. Alaska Maru	3
Per P. & O. S. Dilwara	9
Per P. & O. S. Khyber	12
Per N.Y.K.S. Kitano Maru	12

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & Europe:

Per N.Y.K.S. Fushimi Maru	Aug. 27
Per O.S.K.S. Africa Maru	29
Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru	30
Per P.M.S. Empire State	Sept. 3
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru	12
Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia	17
Per N.Y.K.S. Katori Maru	18
Per C.M.S. Nanking	22
Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan	23
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru	23

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per P. & O. S. Khyber, August 19.
From London. Messrs. E. S. Moore, F. G. Brown, Hill, J. Churcher, J. Stevens, Willey, Symons, E. A. Armstrong, O. Fox, Cooper, Cubbit, Puxty, Miss Butcher, Miss Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. and Misses (2) McLaurin, Mr. Britland, Mr. E. Sase, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Luyt, Mr. A. Alperine, Miss C. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Mrs. T. Thonus, Mr. O. C. Banks, Mrs. Eliasson and child, Mr. Lewthwaite, Mr. Walton, Mr. B. O. Solum, Mr. H. Nilsen, Mr. E. Hansen, Mr. P. Anderson, Mr. R. Helgeson, Miss Carnaghan, Mrs. A. Lange, Mr. Carwood.
From Singapore. Mr. Mendlovicz, Mr. T. Davies.
From Hongkong. Mr. Buckley, Mr. P. Miller, Miss Thornhill, Mr. W. Jones, Miss Bowden Smith, Mr. A. Hashim, Mr. B. Bufano.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, August 21. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Clayton, Mrs. L. M. Blakeney, Mr. P. B. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Clayton, Messrs. H. J. Eddo, J. A. Hayes, J. Huxley, Miss A. McCubbin, Messrs. K. H. Martin, B. Margues, A. S. Marcolue, C. C. and W. S. Moon, C. F. Rehnberg, J. W. Sipser, R. E. Salmon, B. H. Sellinger.

Per str. Yamashiro Maru, August 21. From Japan. Mr. H. O. Wilson.

Per str. Soochow, August 21. From Hongkong. Mr. V. C. Olive.

Per str. Sinkiang, August 21. From Hongkong, etc. Messrs. W. McLeod, J. W. Schmitto, Mr. and Mrs. Obvorsky.

Per str. Loongwo, August 21. From Hankow. Mr. Twogood, Mr. E. Desland.
From Kinkiang. Mr. P. Viell, Miss Greaves (2).

Per str. Yawata Maru, August 21. From Japan. Mr. W. E. Bowerman, Mr. H. E. Eek, Mr. W. H. Downs, Mr. C. T. Ackerheilen, Mr. C. A. Linde, Mr. J. A. Cruddies, Mr. W. F. Rankin, Mr. S. Howard, Miss I. A. Mears, Mrs. R. G. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenthal and children, Mr. A. N. Ades.

Per str. Woosung, August 22. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Bear and child, Mr. C. L. Gresham, Mr. A. V. Perry, Miss M. D. Morton, Miss Irvine, Miss Norton, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. C. Bridges, Miss Fullerton, Miss Hamilton.

Per str. Hsinfung, August 22. From Chefoo. Mr. W. C. Taylor, Mr. Carson, Mr. H. S. Whelherst, Mrs. McCarthy.

Per str. Fengtien, August 22. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Battagay, Mrs. W. T. Alexander, Messrs. Ross Nagle, C. E. Mitchell, Steffer, Sitta, and Bacigalupi. From Chefoo. Miss Ratcliffe, Miss Schomb. Dr. Peill, Messrs. Lawrie Smith and D. E. Walters. From Weihaiwei. His Honour Judge Grain, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mossop, Mrs. Beale, Misses J. Philip, A. Thompson, Ware, Getz and Lellemant.

Per str. Hopsang, August 23. From Swatow. Mr. Thuriplid.

Per str. Kiangnan, August 23. From Hankow. Messrs. J. Clark, J. Ellis, C. Chernositiff, Inarap, Mr. and Mrs. Bar.

Per str. Ningshao, August 23. From Hankow. Mr. Channel. Mrs. Rid-dich, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Gleoff, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Pounloff, Miss Uris, Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Ridgely, Miss White, Mr. Jenks, Miss Patterson, Miss E. Johanson, Mrs. Bland.

Per S.M.S. Sakaki Maru, August 23. From Tairen and Tsingtao. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Sachate, Master R. Hanthorn, Miss R. Hanthorn, Mrs. L. Smith and daughter, Mrs. C. Romero, Mrs. M. Anhoff, Mrs. R. Abraham, Mrs. A. Meller, Mr. R. L. Christie, Mr. O. S. Seitz, Mr. I. Ebra, Mr. H. R. Maintz, Mr. G. Blovsky, Mr. H. Miyakawa, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kineva, Mrs. P. E. Green, Mrs. J. I. Jacob and 5 children, Mrs. N. Ahapkin, Mrs. E. M. C. Cormick, Mr. J. Eichward, Mr. E. Huber, Mr. C. Benck, Mr. M. C. Jensen, Mr. J. Wargbreit, Mr. K. Kawasaki, Mr. S. Mizni, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hanthorn, Miss I. N. Luddle, Mrs. G. Hmelevsky and 3 children, Mrs. A. N. Zylstra, Mrs. A. Gauhman, Miss M. Meschevsky, Miss M. Leitao, Mr. E. Quelca, Mr. A. F. Lobo, Mrs. F. Lochevsky, Mr. W. E. Boedinghaus, Mr. S. Mori, Mr. T. Yagachi, Mr. J. E. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kagarsky, Mrs. M. Gerjgorn, Mrs. W. Liezerman and son, Mr. Jacob and son, Mr. E. Siemson, Mr. I. Sliskie, Mr. V. Oirimery, Mr. K. Takeda, Masters (3) Marinopolisky, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pavlovsky, Miss E. Kasnerovitch, Miss Berggreen, Mr. V. Kochevoff, Mr. M. Nosoff, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Iida.

Per str. Poyang, August 24. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stewart, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Ross.

Per str. Kumano Maru, August 24. From Japan. Mrs. G. E. Marshall, Miss N. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walter, Mr. Sutcliffe.

Per str. Luenho, August 24. From Hankow. Mr. P. M. Street. From Kiukiang. Mr. Eldridge, Miss H. S. Parrott, Mr. G. H. Parkes, Mr. A. Stone. From Tungchow. Mr. F. True-man.

Per str. Tungchow, August 24. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Hayim, Messdams Robertson, Peake, Hardy and Blix, Messrs. Scott, Watson, Dodd, Cruickshank, Williams, Assendofsky, Sagnieds, Nicholson, Petrie and Ferguson.

Per C.M.S. Nanking, August 24. From San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. M. Blickenstaff and child, Miss P. Blickenstaff, Miss H. M. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. C. Coffman and child, Mrs. G. Dron-berger, Mr. F. Ginn, Mr. P. S. King, Mr. M. A. Mendelson, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. North, Mrs. L. E. Phillips, Miss E. U. Reynolds, Hon. and Mrs. J. G. Schurman, Miss B. Schurman, Miss H. Schurman, Mrs. A. M. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vaniman and child, Master G. E. Vaniman, Miss E. Vaniman, Mr. and

Mrs. O. E. Vongehr and child, Miss I. Vongehr. From Honolulu. Miss T. Livingston, Mr. B. S. Garvey. From Yokohama. Messrs. M. E. Merriman and F. V. Reilly.

Per str. Kaiping, August 24. From Chinwangtao. Miss Bate, Miss Bliler, Miss G. W. Gearey, Mr. Moyneux, Mrs. A. Tollefsen, Miss D. Lent, Miss Abeles, Mrs. Earle, Masters Cabral (3), Major Brocke, Mr. Williams, Mr. T. H. Lampert.

Per str. Yingchow, August 25. From Hongkong. Mrs. Shearer, Mr. J. Mason.

Per str. Luenyi, August 25. From Hankow. Mr. E. Minney, Mrs. Varley, Miss J. Dahl, Miss F. Ratcliff, Mr. S. W. Minnel, Miss (2) Davy, Mr. R. D. Muirhead.

Per str. Suiwo, August 25. From Han-kow. Mr. A. Groff, Mr. J. L. Butts, Mrs. M. Asmann, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stevonton, Mr. F. Folber, Mrs. Enberley, Mrs. G. B. Storms and 2 children. From Tungchow. Mr. Z. R. Nuland.

Per str. Yungshin, August 25. From Vladivostok. Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Lang and baby, Mr. A. Morooks, Mr. A. Popoff, Miss M. Velivetsky, Mr. S. Tirtoff and son, Mrs. M. Tirtoff, Dr. Fritch, Mr. G. Schwartzl, Mrs. Sanford and 3 children, Mr. V. Schepansky, Mrs. D. Anis-sitchkina and daughter, Mr. N. Tarassoff, Mr. G. Litsanidi, Mrs. A. Malikoff, Mrs. A. Milukoff, Mr. J. Malaga, Mrs. O. Zigai and child, Mr. D. Raminine, Mrs. H. Drezdoff, Mr. A. Drezdoff, Mr. W. Matkiewicz, Mrs. M. Pokk, Mr. Korgeo.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Poyang, August 15.—For Chinkiang.—Mr. Hudson, Mr. A. Ross.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, August 21.—For Vancouver.—Mrs. E. E. Aiken, Miss L. Aiken, Mr. M. Alperine, Mr. T. Bume, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brady, Mr. J. E. Caffin, Misses D. L. Davies, I. Ditzell, E. L. Drummond, Mr. J. W. De Haas, Mr. and Mrs. L. Everett, Masters L. Everett, N. Everett, Mr. S. Fessenden, Capt. W. J. Freer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Glenby, Mr. H. E. Gilmore, Mr. S. S. Harvey, Mr. J. J. Hamlyn, Mr. R. S. Burlbut, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Jackson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Kyle, Mr. R. P. Luke, Mr. H. Lang, Mr. W. S. Mallory, Mr. S. T. Murphy, Mr. J. Mendric, Mr. W. L. Nederhoed, Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Miss D. Rogers, Mr. E. N. Sellery, Mr. H. D. Wilding, Mr. L. A. V. Webb, Mr. J. N. Djaw, Mr. G. T. Denham, Mr. and Mrs. F. Foort, Masters F. and M. G. and S. Foort, Mr. B. E. Iogolevich, Rev. N. C. Lacey, Mr. S. P. Miller, Mrs. J. A. Miller, Mrs. C. R. Nelson, Misses M. Orr, H. M. Priestman, T. Steiglitz, Mrs. J. Thompson, Messrs L. Wilkinson and S. Wolfe.

Per str. Chikugo Maru, August 20. For Japan.—Mr. E. Tamburini.

Per str. Suiyang, August 20.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Mahar, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Messenger. For Swatow.—Mr. G. Mabarak.

Per str. Chenan, August 20.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. E. H. Himrod, Mr. Croucher, Mrs. M. L. Andrew, Mr. E. B. Gregory, Mr. Conneford, Mrs. G. D. Musso and 4 children and nurse, Mr. S. Ibi, Mr. K. Shrosaki.

Per str. Shuntien, August 21.—For Tientsin.—Mr. A. Honegger, Mr. Teesdale, Miss E. Eclevonis, Mrs. G. H. Danton and child, Miss Bowden Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Danton, Mr. G. H. Danton and Master Danton, Mr. P. W. O. Liddell, Mrs. M. R. Boyd, Miss Gardner, Master Boyd, Mr. H. Ross, Mr. G. H. Rendall, Mr. H. Thomson, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Wood, Mr. Pinchenke, Mr. M. Denison, Mr. Enderby, Mr. Guignard. For Chefoo.—Miss Issacs, Mr. Bonichi. For Weihai-wei.—Mr. J. F. Cale, Mr. Benbow Rowe, Mr. L. M. Martin, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. F. Boyd.

Per str. Loongwo, August 23.—For Kiukiang—Mr. J. F. Drysdale, Mr. H. Browet. For Hankow. Mrs. Campbell.

Per str. Kwangping, August 23.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ellerton, Mr. Charvey, Mr. H. Hayashi, Mrs. Smith and 2 children.

Per str. Hsinchi, August 24.—For Foochow—Mr. Brewster, Miss McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. Knox and 4 children, Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Coole, Mr. E. Basha, Mrs. Closs.

Per str. Koonshing, August 24.—For Weihaiwei—Dr. Stevens, Mr. J. S. Stevens, Messrs. A. Hill, H. S. Garwood and 9 Naval Ratings. For Chefoo—Mr. Hamann, Mr. J. A. Thomas. For Tientsin—Miss C. A. Ninger, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kocher, Mr. B. Frost, Mr. G. A. Stewart.

Per str. Hsinming, August 24.—For Tientsin—Mr. S. H. Murray, Mr. P. Miller, Mr. Rleyn, Mr. F. Hafka.

Per str. Fengtien, August 24.—For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. James, Miss Gardner, Mr. Murray, Miss L. Douglas, Miss M. Thomhill, Mr. J. P. de Berry, Mr. Butland. For Weihaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. Pernot, Mrs. Pasquier, Miss Irwin, Miss A. G. Humphries, Miss J. Butcher, Mr. W. Bond, Mrs. McKenney, Mr. C. J. Butch, Mr. E. E. Barnett, 2 Franciscan Sisters. For Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. C. L. Bridges, Mrs. Ceres, Mr. Elteriet, Mr. Alaraakia.

Per str. Hsin Peking, August 24.—For Ningpo—Mr. A. E. Fitzsimmons, Mr. N. Sweeney.

Per str. Woosung, August 24.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Vongehr and 2 children. For Kiukiang—Miss E. Reynolds, Major Brooke, Mr. Madier, Mr. H. M. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. R. Caplain, Mr. A. A. Claxton, Mr. L. G. Williams, Mr. B. S. Guavey.

Per str. Soochow, August 25.—For Hongkong—Mrs. G. Robinson, Mrs. E. S. Booth, Mr. McCloud, Capt. Lacks. Per str. Chinkiang, August 25.—For Amoy—Mr. E. Baruand, Mr. E. Fuchs.

BIRTHS

CARTER.—On Sunday, August 21, 1921, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Carter, a daughter, Doreen.

COCKIN.—On August 21, 1921, at Finchley, North London, Mrs. Joseph Cockin of a son.

JORGENSEN.—On August 19, 1921, at No. 13 Kungping Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Jorgensen, a son.

MURPHY.—On August 13, 1921, at Cork, Ireland, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, a son. (By cable).

LANE.—On August 13, 1921, at Tientsin, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lane, a daughter.

PRITCHARD.—On August 18, 1921, at Yunnanfu, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pritchard, a daughter.

MARRIAGE

MOONEY-REED.—On August 19, 1921, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and on August 20, 1921, at St.

Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Maurice de Ohalin, S.J., Austin James Mooney to Anne Constance Reed.

DEATHS

HARDY.—On August 24, 1921, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Herbert John Hardy (Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.), aged 47 years.

JENNER.—On August 22, 1921, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Eli William Jenner, of Kent, England, aged 28 years.

LINN.—On August 24, 1921, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Linn, aged 7 weeks.

MEMORIAM

BOWERN.—In memory of my father Thomas Bownen, aged 78 years, late H.M.R.N., and Chief Officer H.M. Coast Guard service of Sunderland and Boston, who passed away at his residence, 59 Queen Street, Boston, on 23rd August, 1916, deeply regretted by his son, Thomas William Bownen of Shanghai.

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SICAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Aug. 19	29.61	81.2	N N W	2	82.2	77.2	81.1	75.8	O.
" 20	29.25	82.2	N	4	76.5	76.5	77.8	74.3	O. R. Q.
" 21	29.41	80.6	S S E	5	77.2	76.8	87.1	74.3	O. Q.
" 22	29.66	82.0	S E	3	84.4	80.1	89.2	77.4	C.
" 23	29.82	81.2	E S E	3	81.2	77.8	89.4	76.7	O.
" 24	29.89	80.6	E S E	2	83.3	77.2	91.6	70.5	B. C.
" 25	29.91	80.6	E S E	2	84.6	78.5	91.2	72.5	B. C.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Aug. 19	90.1	82.8	78.0	72.0	Tace	0.19
" 20	80.0	86.8	78.0	73.2	2.78	Nil.
" 21	80.0	86.8	76.5	75.0	4.28	0.03
" 22	86.5	89.0	78.4	74.8	0.27	Nil.
" 23	85.0	91.6	77.5	76.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 24	87.2	87.2	74.0	76.8	Nil.	Nil.
" 25	89.0	82.0	75.0	75.8	Nil.	0.62

There's a Sure Way to Lasting Relief

IN CASE OF Eczema, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Eruptions, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout, you should realise that lotions, ointments, etc., can only give temporary benefit—to be sure of complete and lasting relief you MUST thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the one cause of all such troubles—Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients which quickly overcome and expel the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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BOOKS OF POETRY

Wells: A Nonsense Anthology\$ 2.00
Wilcox: Poems of Power 90
Wilfrid: Just Folks 2.50
Wilfrid: A Heap of Living... .. .1.85
Gilder: Heart of Youth 2.50
Bennett: Across the Years... .. .2.00
Poems of To-day 1.50
Masfield: Ballads and Poems 2.60
Morgan: Utterance and Other Poems 2.80
Oppenheim: Songs for the New Age... 2.50
Campbell: The Oxford Book of Canadian Verse 6.50
Rittenhouse: The Little Book of Modern Verse 1.50
Lindsay: The Congo and Other Poems 2.60
Colum: Wild Earth and Other Poems 1.80
Powys: Wolf's Bane 1.90
Miller: Women are People... .. .1.88
Tagore: Songs of Kabir 2.50
Hazard: The Yosemite and Other Verse 2.50

Seeger: Poems 3.00
Coates: Poems, 2 vols. 5.00
Bronte: Poems 4.50
Service: Rhymes of a Rolling Stone 3.50
Service: Ballads of a Bohemian ... 3.20
Masters: Toward the Gulf 3.00
Gibson: Collected Poems 5.00
The Poetical Work of Keats; Burns; Scott; Tennyson; Spenser; each 2 50
Dunbar: Complete Poems 4.00
Noyes: Collected Poems, 1, 2 & 3 vol. per set 20.00
Van Dyke: Golden Stars and Other Verses 90
Palgrave: The Golden Treasury ... 3.00
Frothingham: Songs of Men (An anthology) 2.50
Selected Poems of Thomas Hardy ... 2.50
Havergal: Poems... .. .6.25
Wordsworth's Poetical Works 2.00
Richards: Selected Poems 1.40

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SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTIONS

The following telegraphic advices have been received since last week :—

Singapore, August 24, 1921.—No. 1 Smoked Sheet, \$0.26½ per lb. (Singapore). No. 1 Crêpe, \$0.27½ (Singapore). Market dull.

Singapore, August 25, 1921.—No. 1 Smoked Sheet, \$0.26½ per lb., equivalent to 7½d. ex warehouse (Singapore). No. 1 Crêpe, \$0.27½, equivalent to 7½d. ex warehouse (Singapore). Market quiet. Offered 499 tons, sold 410 tons. London quotation August 24, 1921, ex warehouse (Singapore). Market quiet, 8d. - 8½d.

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—An Interim dividend has been declared at Tls. 3 per share, payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on Tuesday, August 30, 1921.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 22 to 29, 1921, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd.—An extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the offices No. 2 Kiukiang Road, on Monday, August 29, 1921, at 4.15 p.m.

The Shanghai Race Club 6 per cent. Debentures (1909).—The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from August 24 to 31, 1921, both days inclusive.

The Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies' Ordinances 1911 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above Company, will be held at No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, September 15, 1921, at 4 p.m.

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.—An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at The Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, September 1, 1921, at 4.30 p.m.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921

GRATIS

Although there has not been a large volume of business on the exchange during the past week prices of all stocks have remained steady.

There is more enquiry for Cottons at slightly increased prices.

Ewos are wanted at Tls. 22½ cash and Tls. 23.15 September but at these prices there are no sellers at the close of business, Docks are in demand both for cash and forward. New Engineerings are wanted for cash.

Rubbers are generally neglected except at rates quoted.

Sterling Quotation.—The T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/8 (official).

Shanghai, August 26, 1921.

Following is the official business recorded :—

August	20th		22nd		23rd		24th		25th		26th	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
Far Eastern Insee. Co., Ltd. Tls.	22½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S'hai Elec. Cons. Co., Ltd. "B" "	...	...	89	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yangtze Insee. Asso. Ltd. \$	...	...	24½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New E. & S' bldg. W. Ltd. (ord.) Tls.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
" " (pref.) "	...	...	...	...	4.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd. "	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	106	...	...	...
S'hai Land & Invest. Co., Ltd. "	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...
S'hai Tug & L. Co., Ltd. (ord.) "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36½	...
S. & H. Wharf Co., Ltd. ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
COTTONS												
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. (ord.) Tls.	...	...	...	...	22½rd.	...	...	...	22½	...	23	23½
" " (pref.) "	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...
DEBENTURES												
S'hai Hotels 6% 1916 Debs. Tls.	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S'hai W'works 8% 1921 Debs. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS.

The following dates have been fixed by the Shanghai Stock Exchange for forward settlements for 1921:—

August 29, Monday.

September 27, Tuesday.

October 27, Thursday.

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Land and Estate Agents,
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Shanghai.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. close end of	Output last 2 fin. year		Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-21	1921				Total output till 31-3-21
			Year before	Last year				Apr.	May	June	July	
Alma	Tls. 620,000	Sept.	lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Amherst (New) ...	500,000	Oct.	231,000	340,400	400,000	10.70	131,500	20,000	22,500	24,000	25,500	223,500
Anglo-Dutch ...	£200,000	Dec.	39,774	42,334	60,000	1/0.22	24,923	5,474	5,821	2,234	*	48,462
Anglo-Java ...	£250,000	Dec.	845,800	919,349	1,000,000	9.14	163,000	73,000	69,000	45,000	51,500	401,500
Ayer Tawah ...	£250,000	Dec.	2,480,609	2,263,939	2,650,000	6.95	454,300	184,500	168,000	79,500	...	896,300
Batu Anam ...	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	325,955	364,300	327,330	†0.43.51	149,687	24,133	25,647	22,602	25,467	247,554
Bukit Tob Alang ...	500,000	Dec.	891,760	285,115	218,000	1/2.94	46,457	18,224	15,312	21,871	19,064	133,328
Bute ...	300,000	Mar.	209,711	291,338	325,000	2/4d.	...	21,392	25,273	28,083	24,658	99,347
Chempedak ...	340,000	Dec.	227,303	236,200	180,000	1/5½	53,220	18,080	19,000	18,750	25,900	138,970
Cheng ...	Tls. 675,000	June	266,201	302,102	240,000	0/11.97	83,855	23,413	20,316	21,744	23,529	142,362
Consolidated (1914)	375,000	Dec.	138,690	162,203	152,000	1/5.42	46,300	7,000	8,200	8,600	...	70,000
Dominion ...	350,000	Dec.	206,846	127,494	250,000	1/5.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gula-Kalumpang ...	£500,000	Dec.	711,828	663,613	595,000	1/-	134,246	44,308	46,063	47,860	51,100	322,577
Java Consolidated	£250,000	Dec.	506,844	402,878	200,000	1/4½	54,831	15,811	17,924	17,378	14,797	120,741
Kamunting ...	£250,000	Sept.	1,549,500	1,618,937	1,200,000	1/0.77d.	294,080	68,690	81,500	85,000	74,500	603,609
Kapala Islands ...	Tls. 300,000	Dec.	870,780	854,400	925,000	7.20d.	182,500	71,400	73,500	53,000	...	380,400
Kapayang ...	£150,000	Dec.	284,939	313,430	245,000	11½d.	125,270	18,529	19,219	20,413	17,126	203,557
Kota Bahroe ...	£130,000	Mar.	153,262	142,966	...	26.22	31,852	6,612	7,635	7,437	9,615	63,201
Kroowook ...	£70,000	Dec.	183,082	159,718	170,000	†37.69	44,821	15,961	14,260	14,421	15,996	105,369
Langkat ...	Gs. 1,500,000	Oct.	139,780	109,653	110,000	1/0½	...	5,330	8,490	10,600	10,340	24,670
Padang ...	Tls. 500,000	April	432,314	214,627	463,000	14.65	...	...	...	...	...	272,003
Pengkalan ...	£200,000	Mar.	566,490	533,507	650,000	8.74	132,100	50,000	50,000	39,900	...	281,211
Permata ...	Tls. 250,000	Oct.	821,415	815,467	...	Glds. 0.655	199,513	...	...	...	81,688	50,900
Repah ...	£75,000	Dec.	237,635	209,711	200,000	1/2½	...	...	11,500	19,400	20,000	62,162
Samagaga ...	£100,000	Sept.	177,693	204,461	240,000	1/3.35	...	14,102	13,423	16,012	18,620	10,699
See Kee (1918)	£100,000	June	82,637	79,565	80,000	1/2½	10,699	...	...	...	...	16,000
Semambu ...	300,000	Dec.	222,176	227,390	240,000	1/3½	16,000	...	...	...	...	161,824
Semawang ...	£75,000	Sept.	245,438	297,060	...	11.62d.	96,854	4,110	12,490	24,840	26,610	17,000
S'hai-Kelantan ...	£300,000	Jan.	141,666	158,217	180,000	†0.56.47	...	...	...	...	...	93,176
S'hai-Klebang ...	£215,000	Dec.	147,817	186,793	165,000	1/1.30	32,638	14,220	15,322	18,533	16,411	48,891
S'hai-Malay ...	£200,000	Dec.	266,861	220,764	212,000	21.32d.	17,421	8,853	11,177	11,435	...	115,800
S'hai-Pahang ...	£200,000	Dec.	185,775	194,350	...	13.87d.	53,500	16,000	17,200	16,500	15,800	57,687
S'hai-Seremban ...	£200,000	Dec.	160,813	137,630	100,000	14.82	48,610	7,512	7,631	9,135	9,077	218,874
S'hai-Sumatra ...	£200,000	Dec.	361,643	376,516	390,000	1/12.81	86,043	27,196	34,812	32,670	37,363	14,050
S'hai-Sumatra ...	£200,000	Dec.	206,927	192,490	200,000	13.38d.	...	...	...	...	...	76,229
S'hai-Sumatra ...	£200,000	Dec.	162,247	159,963	20,000	1/7.65d.	35,591	13,007	14,274	13,357	...	145,511
S'hai-Sumatra ...	£200,000	Dec.	794,170	657,266	No	F.719	115,005	...	...	...	...	160,140
S'hai-Sumatra ...	£200,000	Dec.	227,225	218,716	...	1/3½	42,340	12,600	13,600	15,000	16,600	20,190
Sungala ...	£100,000	Mar.	135,452	85,812	140,000	9.74d.	...	...	...	...	...	12,905
Sungel Duri ...	£40,000	June	352,083	275,535	364,000	1/4.84d.	...	...	...	...	...	132,600
Taipung ...	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	134,038	121,645	140,000	62.13	12,906	...	...	...	...	202,500
Tanah Merah ...	£75,000	Mar.	376,400	369,700	...	1/2½	...	30,000	29,000	33,500	46,100	322,800
Tebong ...	£75,000	Jan.	945,000	813,540	...	1/2.40	71,000	38,000	45,000	48,500	...	...
Ziangbe ...	£150,000	Dec.	874,806	727,330	900,000	10.31	163,000	61,600	60,200	39,000	...	...

† Straits \$ cents * No Tapping.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS		Term in years	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom Value	Int %	Payable	LOANS		Term in years	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom Value	Int %	Payable
Shanghai Municipal Debentures	1902	5 to 20	92	T150,000	T139,500	T169	6 June-Dec.	Shanghai Land Investment Co. Debentures	1902	5 to 20	94	T400,000	T400,000	100	6 June-Dec.
	1903	do	95	420,500	425,400	100	6 do		1905	do	Nom	520,000	520,000	100	6 do.
	1904	do	98	314,500	163,000	100	6 do		1909	do	77	750,000	750,000	100	6 do.
	1905	do	88	320,000	285,900	100	6 do		1911	do	Nom	250,000	250,000	100	6 Mar.-Sept.
	1907	do	88	500,000	500,000	100	6 do		1911	do	77	250,000	250,000	100	6 May-Nov.
	1908	do	88	650,000	650,000	100	6 do		1911	do	80	250,000	250,000	100	6 Jan.-July
	1909	do	84	300,000	300,000	100	6 do		1912	do	75	250,000	250,000	100	6 June-Dec.
	1910	do	80	500,000	512,800	100	6 do		1912	do	Nom	250,000	250,000	100	6 April-Oct.
	1911	10 to 20	80	900,000	250,000	100	6 do		1912	do	do	250,000	250,000	100	6 May-Nov.
	1912	do	81½	600,000	240,000	100	6 do		1912	do	77	250,000	250,000	100	6 April-Oct.
	1913	do	80	850,000	758,300	100	6 do		1914	do	75	250,000	250,000	100	6 June-Dec.
	1914	do	71	800,000	500,000	100	6½ do		1916	do	Nom	500,000	377,500	100	6½ do.
	1914	10 to 20	71	1,203,000	900,000	100	6½ do		1916	do	do	500,000	377,500	100	6½ do.
	1915	do	72	1,065,000	800,000	100	6½ do		1916	do	85	425,000	425,000	100	6 do.
French Municipal Council	1916	do	75	1,900,000	1,400,000	100	6 do	S'hai and H'kw Wharf Co. Deb. S'hai Club Deb. Country Club Debentures Lane, Crawford & Co. Deb. Anglo-French Land Co. Debentures	1907	20	Nom	450,000	450,000	100	6 do.
	1917	do	98½	1,600,000	1,385,800	100	7 do		1907	do	do	125,000	125,000	100	6 do.
	1918	do	92	1,900,000	507,300	100	7 do		1907	do	do	92,000	92,000	100	6 do.
	1919	do	94½	3,400,000	1,793,300	100	7 do		1914	5 to 20	do	125,000	125,000	100	6 do.
	1920	10 to 30	100	2,240,000	Nil	100	7 do		1915	do	do	110,000	110,000	100	6 do.
	1921	do	100	2,750,000	do	£100	6 do		1925	do	85	250,000	250,000	100	6 June-Dec.
	1922	do	100	£1,000,000	do	£100	8 do		1911	do	79	200,000	200,000	100	6 do.
	1922	do	T100	T4,000,000	do	T100	8 do		1916	30	75	865,000	575,200	100	6 do.
	1911	do	81	400,000	400,000	100	6 May-Nov.		1909	10 to 20	Nom	550,000	399,400	100	6 do.
	1914	do	70	500,000	500,000	100	6½ June-Dec.		1910	5 to 20	91	200,000	200,000	100	6 do.
	1915	do	78	350,000	250,000	100	6½ do		1913	do	Nom	100,000	100,000	100	6 do.
Shanghai Water-works Co. Debentures	1909	5 to 20	81½	965,900	965,900	100	6 do	Racco Club Deb. Culty Dairy Co., Ltd. Debentures	1909	20	do	400,000	400,000	100	6 Feb.-Aug.
	1911	10 to 30	T100	2,000,000	Nil	T100	8 do		1915	10	90	50,000	50,000	100	6 Feb.-Aug.
Shanghai Gas Co. Debentures	1909	do	80	800,000	731,500	100	6 do		1914	5 to 20	80	220,000	225,500	100	6 Jan.-July

* Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Closing Quotations, Aug. 26, 1921.

STOCK	Last Business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Value	Paid- up	Reserve	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
Banks.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor...	\$ 289½ (London) 725	88	91	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$2,500,000 \$21,500,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 £150,000.0.0 125,000.0.0 642,445.0.0 195,000.0.0 1,949,501.18.5 468,750.0.0 268,242.7.9 T1,077,551 T270,000 T435,903 T355,755 T774,276 £1,860,000 £1,850,000	Int. div. of £3 free of I/T for year ending 30/6/21 ...	8-8-21
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£14½	13½	£14½	400,000	£5	£5	£250,000.0.0 £150,000.0.0 £125,000.0.0 £62,445.0.0 £195,000.0.0 £1,949,501.18.5 £468,750.0.0 £268,242.7.9 £1,077,551 £270,000 £435,903 £355,755 £774,276 £1,860,000 £1,850,000	Fin Div. 14% Bonus 6/3 (mkg. 20½%) free of I/T for 31/12/20	23-4-21
Insurance.									
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld. Hkg.	\$ 230			55) 500,000	£10	£4	£1,949,501.18.5 £468,750.0.0 £268,242.7.9 £1,077,551 £270,000 £435,903 £355,755 £774,276 £1,860,000 £1,850,000	Fin. Div. 16s. & Bonus 20s. for 1919 and Int. 24s. account 1920	21-5-21
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T144			10,000	£15	£2	£1,949,501.18.5 £468,750.0.0 £268,242.7.9 £1,077,551 £270,000 £435,903 £355,755 £774,276 £1,860,000 £1,850,000	Fin. Div. 15% (making 30%) for year 1919 Int. Div. 15% for year 1920	14-5-21
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ld.	\$ 24½	24½		59) 250,000	£10	£10	£1,949,501.18.5 £468,750.0.0 £268,242.7.9 £1,077,551 £270,000 £435,903 £355,755 £774,276 £1,860,000 £1,850,000	Fin. Div. \$2 (mkg \$2½ per share) for year 1919	19-5-21
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T22½	22½		1) 50,000	T25	T25	£1,949,501.18.5 £468,750.0.0 £268,242.7.9 £1,077,551 £270,000 £435,903 £355,755 £774,276 £1,860,000 £1,850,000	T1.40 year ending 31/12/20	10-5-21
Canton Insurance Office	Hkg. \$ 410	405		10,000	\$250	\$100	£1,949,501.18.5 £468,750.0.0 £268,242.7.9 £1,077,551 £270,000 £435,903 £355,755 £774,276 £1,860,000 £1,850,000	Fin. div. of \$17 (making \$35 per share) for year ending 1919	20-5-21
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. Hkg.	\$ 317½	325		3,000	\$350	\$50	£1,949,501.18.5 £468,750.0.0 £268,242.7.9 £1,077,551 £270,000 £435,903 £355,755 £774,276 £1,860,000 £1,850,000	Int. div. of \$18 account 1920	30-3-21
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	Hkg. \$ 130	120		20,000	\$100	\$20	£1,949,501.18.5 £468,750.0.0 £268,242.7.9 £1,077,551 £270,000 £435,903 £355,755 £774,276 £1,860,000 £1,850,000	\$27 per share year ending 31/12/19	27-5-21
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F125			5,000	F500	F125	£1,949,501.18.5 £468,750.0.0 £268,242.7.9 £1,077,551 £270,000 £435,903 £355,755 £774,276 £1,860,000 £1,850,000	\$7 and Bonus \$3 for 1919	27-5-21
Shipping.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld.	{prof. Hkg. \$ 40 {def. Hkg. \$ 240	38		2) 120,000 2) 180,000	£5 £5	£5 £5	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Floated 1918	15-6-21
Shell Transport & Tdg. Co., Ld.	{Ord. 117/6 {Prof. 222/-			56) 20,000,000 57) 500,000	£1 £10	£1 £10	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. of 5s. for year ended 31/12/20 free of I/T (Coupon No. 37)	5-7-21
S'hai Tag & Lighter Co., Ld.	{Ord. T36½ {Prof. T35½	36 36		10,000 10,000	T25 T50	T25 T50	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Int. Div. T1.25 per share for year 30/6/21...	15-8-21
Docks and Wharves.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T120	120		10) 55,700	T100	T100	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	[Int. Div. Tls. 6 account 1921 ... [Fin. Div. Tls. 10 for year 30/4/21 ...	11-1-21 19-7-21
H'kong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld.	Hkg. \$ 193	190		1) 50,000	£50	£50	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$5 & Bonus \$11 (mkg. \$20 per share) for year 31/12/20	29-3-21
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ld.	{Ord. T12 {Prof. T4.45	11½ 4.45		500,000	T5	T5	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. T1 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T5 per share) for year ending 31/12/20...	8-3-21
S'ha & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T140	137½		18) 40,000	T100	T100	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Int. Div. Tls. 3 per share account 1921	pending
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. Hkg.	\$ 91	91		80,000	\$50	\$50	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	\$6 and Bonus of \$2½ for 31/12/20	4-2-21
Mining.									
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld.	T24			24) 500,000	G. £10	G. £10	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Div. No. 37 G. \$0.25 per share	20-7-21
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "B"	T24			1,000,000	£1	£1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	[Int. Div. 2s. per share free of I/T for year ended 30/6/21 (Coupon No. 17)	23-5-21
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld. Hkg.	T2½			200,000	£1	£1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Is. 2d. per share No. 13	21-8-21
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld.	T2½			24,948.56	T5	T5	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0		
Lands and Hotels.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T77	77		78,000	T50	T50	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Int. Div. 6% for year ending 30/6/21	28-7-21
H'kong Land Invest. & Ag. Co., Ld. Hkg.	\$ 199	200½		50,000	\$100	\$100	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Int. Div. \$4 for year ending 30/6/21	26-7-21
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld. Hkg.	\$ 10½	10.10		150,000	\$10	\$10	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	\$0.80 for year 1920	21-3-21
Weihaivei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T6			3,674	T20	T20	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	T0.60 per share year ending 31/12/20	22-2-21
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	TS1	80		2) 18,000	T100	T100	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. Tls. 4 mkg. Tls. 7 per share for year ended 28/2/21	30-3-21
The Shanghai Hotels, Ld.	Ord. £66½	67½		45) 150,123	£7½	£7½	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Int. Div. \$3 account 1920	24-12-20
Plantations.									
Alms Estates, Ld.	T3	2		70,000	T9	T9	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	11-6-21
Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. (New)	T0.15			29) 500,000	T1	T1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3	28-12-20
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T2	1.30		25) 400,000	10/-	10/-	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T4½	4½		4) 500,000	10/-	10/-	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T20	10		21) 30,000	T10	T10	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Batu Aram (Johore) Rub. Est., Ld.	T0.40	0.35		400,000	T1	T1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Est., Ld.	T1			100,000	T5	T5	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld.	T0.50		0.20	300,000	T1	T1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T0.40	0.30		400,000	T0.90	T0.90	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Chemopadak Rub. & G'bler Est., Ld.	T2			35,000	£1	£1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T1½			158,000	T5	T5	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ld.	T1	1.10		25) 500,000	T0.75	T0.75	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T1½			19) 350,000	T1	T1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Gula Kalumpung Rubber Est., Ld.	T4.55			48) 750,000	£1	£1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee, Est., Ld.	T6			8) 85,000	£1	£1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Kamunting Rubber Co., Ld.	T1½			27) 85,000	£1	£1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Kapala Islands Estates, Ld. (1912)	T0.20			500,000	T1	T1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T10			15,000	T10	T10	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T7			85,500	T10	T10	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £236,574.17.6 £50,000.0.0 £202,713.9.0	Fin. Div. \$3½	28-12-20
Kota Bahroo Rubber Estates (1921), Ld.	T0.55	0.55		500,000	T1	T1	£135,000.0.0 £441,411.1.6 £30,000.0.0 £291,155.1.4 £2		

